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INTRODUCTORY

# Hebrew Method and Manual

LESSONS I-XXXIV

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NEW AND REVISED EDITION

BY

J. R. POWIS SMITH, PH.D.

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## **INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD**



WILLIAM R. HARPER'S  
INTRODUCTORY  
HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL

LESSONS I-XXXIV

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NEW AND REVISED EDITION

BY

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK

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BOSTON



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## PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

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The *Method and Manual* of the late President William Rainey Harper first appeared as *A Hebrew Manual* in 1883. Since the 2nd edition in 1885, several reprints have been made, but the text of that edition has stood practically without change. The Inductive approach to the study of Hebrew represented by the Harper text-books has commended itself to a wide circle of teachers and has yielded satisfactory results in arousing and maintaining the interest of large numbers of students. The fact that since its first presentation more American students have studied Hebrew by this method than by all other methods combined, and that notwithstanding the need of revision in the text-books, the method has held its own in a field where competition is keen, warrants the effort to bring the *Method and Manual* into line with advancing knowledge. The scope of the revision has been determined by the New Edition of the *Elements of Hebrew* (1921) with which the *Method and Manual* should be used.

The student mind is confronted by an ever-increasing variety of subjects, each with its own special appeal and many of them offering an apparently short and easy route to a desired goal. It is inevitable that Hebrew should suffer some loss of adherents; and it is well that such as have no special aptitude for linguistic study should expend their energies in fields that are for them more productive. But as long as the Old Testament remains one of the great historical documents of the Jewish and Christian faiths, there will ever be many who will seek to obtain a scholar's control of the literary sources of their historic beliefs. As the prologue to the Wisdom of Sirach says, "When things spoken in Hebrew are translated into another tongue they have not quite the same meaning; and not only these things (i. e. the following chapters), but the Law itself and the

Prophecies and the rest of the books, convey a different meaning when spoken in their original [language]." All who would enter into the inner sanctuary of the Hebrew spirit must first equip themselves with the linguistic key. The chambers to which it furnishes access are spacious and splendid to a degree that can never be appreciated by one who has not seen them. The Hebrew mind must remain largely *terra incognita* to him who does not know its native language. That the first steps in the learning of that language may be made simple and may represent actual progress in the mastery of the Old Testament in its own idiom is sufficient reason for sending out the *Harper Method and Manual* in a new edition.

To my colleague Professor Ira Maurice Price who guided me in my first journey through the *Introductory Hebrew Method and Manual*, and has aided in the making of this edition by reading both copy and proof, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness. To teachers long familiar with this book in its old form, I offer no apologies for changes. Every true teacher rejoices in the progress of knowledge, even when that progress is at his cost. New editions teach new duties. The best teachers are always themselves eager learners.

J. M. POWIS SMITH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

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The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, *first*, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; *secondly*, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; *thirdly*, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

(1) The method is *an* inductive, not *the* inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.

(2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.

(3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before

the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given? A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered; and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation; (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text; (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the *Manual*. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson,"

which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises," which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resumé of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accomplished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar, except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be spent.

The "Method" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederick J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is in-

debted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With a faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "METHON" to its friends.

W. R. H.

MORGAN PARK, September 1, 1885.

## INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD





## LESSON I.—GENESIS I. 1.<sup>1</sup>

[To the student :—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

### 1. NOTES

#### 1. בְּרֵאשִׁית—b'rē'-šîṭ (two syllables)—*In-beginning*:

a. Six letters:—ב (b); ר (r); א, called 'ālēf,<sup>2</sup> not pronounced, but represented by ' ; שׁ (š=sh); י (y), here silent after—; ת (θ=th, as in *thin*).

b. Three vowel-sounds:—ִ (i) under ב, pron. like *e* in *below*, see § 5. 6. a; <sup>3</sup>ֵ (ē), like *ey* in *they*; <sup>4</sup>ִ (i), like *i* in *machine*.

#### 2. בָּרָא—bā-rā' (two syllables)—(he)-created:

a. Three letters:—ב (b); ר (r); א (') called 'ālēf,<sup>2</sup> see 1 a.<sup>4</sup>

b. Two vowel-sounds:—Both ׀ (ā), like *a* in *all*.

#### 3. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlō-hîm (two syllables)—*God* (literally *Gods*):

a. Five letters:—א ('); ל (l); ה (h); י (y), silent after—; ׀ (m).

b. Three-vowel-sounds:—ִ (i), like *e* in *met*, quickly uttered, § 5.

6. c; ׀ (ō), like *o* in *note*; ׀ (i), see 1. b.

c. The accent ֿ with —, marks this word as the middle of the verse.

#### 4. אֵת—'ēṭ—not translated, but represented in translation by *the*.

#### 5. הַשָּׁמַיִם—hāš-šā-mā'-yîm (four syllables)—*the-heavens*:

a. Five letters:—ה (h); שׁ (š=sh), but שׁ (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; ׀ (m), written so at beginning or in the middle of a word; י (y), not silent as before but like *y* in *year*; ׀ (m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.

<sup>1</sup> The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page—; the transliteration, on page—; the translation, on page—.

<sup>2</sup> This word is pronounced with ā like *a* in *all*, *law*, etc.

<sup>3</sup> References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," new ed. (1921).

<sup>4</sup> References without § mark are to preceding Notes in these Lessons.

b. *Four vowel-sounds*:— $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ā), like *a* in *hatter*, § 5. 1;  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , see 2 b;  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ä);  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (i), like *i* in *pin*, § 5. 2

c. The sign  $\overline{\text{—}}$  under  $\text{ד}$  is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the position of the accent when as in this word, it is not on the last vowel.

d. The *i* of the last syllable is only of secondary importance.

6.  $\text{וַיֵּאָדָם}$ —w'ēθ (one syllable)—*and*-(, see 4:

a. *Three letters*:— $\text{ו}$  (w), like *w* in *water*;  $\text{א}$  (');  $\text{ד}$  (θ).

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:— $\overline{\text{—}}$  ('), see 1. b;  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ē), see 1. d.

7.  $\text{הָאָרֶץ}$ —hā'-ā'-rēs (three syllables)—*the-earth*:

a. *Four letters*:— $\text{ה}$  (h);  $\text{א}$  (');  $\text{ר}$  (r);  $\text{ץ}$  (s), a sharp hissing sound, § 2. 7.

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:— $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ā);  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ä);  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ē), like *e* in *met*.

c. The last vowel is of secondary character, as in 5 d.

d. The accent  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , under  $\text{א}$ , marks this word as the end of the verse; the  $\text{;}$  is equivalent to a period.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS.

1. The letters in this verse are:—(1)  $\text{א}$ , (2)  $\text{ב}$ , (3)  $\text{ה}$ , (4)  $\text{ו}$ , (5)  $\text{י}$ , (6)  $\text{ל}$ , (7)  $\text{מ}$ , (8)  $\text{ם}$ , (9)  $\text{ץ}$ , (10)  $\text{ר}$ , (11)  $\text{ש}$ , (12)  $\text{ש}$ , (13)  $\text{ת}$ .

2. The vowel sounds:—(1)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (2)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (3)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (4)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (5),  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (6)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (7)  $\text{י}$ , (8)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , (9)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ .

3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are:—

(1)  $\overline{\text{—}}$  ('),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  ('),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ē),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ē); (2)  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ā),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (ä); (3)  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (i),  $\text{י}$  (i).

4. Above the line, a dot is  $\delta$  (as in *note*); below the line, it is  $\text{I}$

5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [ (as in *pin*).

6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is  $\text{ים}$  (im), as in  $\text{אלהים}$  (lit., *Gods*); cf. the Hebrew words that have been Anglicized, *cherub-im*, and *seraph-im*.

7.  $\text{את}$  ('ēθ), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and *definite*.

8. The preposition *in*, בּ, and the conjunction *and*, וְ, are never written separately, being always *prefixed to the following word*.

9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter *twice in succession*, that letter is written but *once*, and a dot inserted (see וַיְ) in its bosom.

10. The letter of the Definite Article (*the*) is הַ (h).

11. Most words are accented on the last vowel; those which are accented elsewhere mark the place of the accent in this book, by the sign ־.

12. Every syllable begins with a consonant. The vowel-sounds ֿ and ֿֿ cannot alone carry a syllable.

### 3. WORD-LESSON.

- |                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i>      | (5) בּ <i>in</i>                          | (9) מֶשֶׁל <sup>1</sup> <i>he-ruled</i> |
| (2) אָמַר <i>he-said</i>     | (6) בָּרָא <sup>1</sup> <i>he-created</i> | (10) רֵאשִׁית <i>beginning</i>          |
| (3) הָאָרֶץ <i>the-earth</i> | (7) הֵּ, הַ <i>the</i>                    | (11) שָׁמַיִם <i>heavens</i>            |
| (4) אֶת <i>( )</i>           | (8) וְ <i>and</i>                         | (12) שָׁמַר <sup>1</sup> <i>he-kept</i> |

### 4. EXERCISES

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-beginning*; (2) *And-heavens*; (3) *He-created* ( *the-earth and* ) ( *the-heavens* ); (4) *God kept* (Hebrew order: *kept God*) ( *the-heavens* ); (5) *God (is)<sup>2</sup> in-heavens*; (6) *God ruled* (Hebrew order: *ruled God*); (7) *In-beginning God said*; (8) *The (הַ)-beginning*; (9) *the (הַ)-God*; (10) *And-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וְהַשָּׁמַיִם; (2) שָׁמַר אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָרֶץ; (3) בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהִים מֶשֶׁל; (4) וְהָרֵאשִׁית; (5) אָמַר הָאֱלֹהִים.

<sup>1</sup> A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

<sup>2</sup> Parentheses ( ) enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁמֵר, (2) אָמַר, (3) מִשַּׁל, (4) בָּ, (5) יוֹ, (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם, (7) בָּרָא, (8) וְאֵת, (9) אֱלֹהִים, (10) הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lā, (2) lāā, (3) hīl, (4) bē, (5) rā, (6) yīm, (7) im, (8) l', (9) h', (10) lā.

### 5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter *e* as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition *in*; the conjunction *and*.
- (3) The sign אֵת; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between מ and ׀.

## LESSON II.—GENESIS I. 2a.

### 1. NOTES.

8. וְהָאָרֶץ—w'hā-'ā'-rēṣ—*and-the-earth*: see 7, preceding Lesson.

9. הִיא—hā-y'θā(h) (two syllables)—(she) *was*:

a. 1st syllable, הִ (hā), ends in a vowel and is said to be *open*, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syllable, יָהִ (y'θā(h)); the final הִ is silent, as always at the end of a word; the י is not a full vowel, and goes with what follows.

c. The sign ׀ with ׀ indicates a secondary accent, § 18.

10. תִּהְיֶה—θō'hū (two syllables)—(a) *desolation*:

a. 1st syl., תִ (θ), — θ, (not δ), ends in a vowel i. e. is *open* § 26. 1.

b. 2d syl., הִ (h), י (ū), like *oo* in *tool*, is *open*, § 26. 1.

11. וְבָרָא—wā-vō'hū (three syllables)—*and-(a)-waste*:

a. בִ is not *b* (ב), but *v* as in *vote*.

b. Each syllable is open, § 26. 1.

**12. חֹשֶׁךְ**—w'hō'-šēx (two syllables)—*and-darkness*:

- a. ח (w); כ (h), a harsh h-sound, § 2. 3; ש (š = sh); ך (x), like German ch (weak).  
 b. ך ('); the ך over ש serves also for the vowel ō; ך (ē).  
 c. The ך in ח must be written, when final, but it has no sound.  
 d. The final vowel here is of secondary character; see 5.d and 7.c.

**13. עַל-פָּנָי**—'āl+p'nē (two syllables)—*upon-faces-of*:

- a. ע ('), practically unpronounceable for us, called 'ā'-yīn, § 2. 2; ל (l); פ (p); נ (n).  
 b. The ך after ך (ē) is silent, as was that after ך (l), see 1. b.  
 c. The sign - is the Hebrew hyphen, represented in transliteration by +.  
 d. These two words, *upon* and *faces-of*, are pronounced as if one.

**14. תְּהוֹם**—θ'hôm (one syllable)—*abyss*:

- a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short e-sound described in § 5. 6.a.  
 b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is *closed*, § 26. 2.  
 c. As ' is silent after ך or ך, so ך is silent under ך (ō).  
 d. ך, see 3.c, preceding Lesson.

**2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.**

י	ה	ב	ח	—	—	—
ה	ך	ם	נ	—	—	י
ב	נ	א	י	—	י	—
ע	ר	ץ	פ	—	—	—
ש	ת	ו	ב	—	י	—
ל	פ	ם	ה	י	—	—

**Suggestion.**—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

### 3. OBSERVATIONS.

13. New letters: (1) כ, (2) ן, (3) ך, (4) ם, (5) ץ, (6) ך.

14. New vowels: (1) ך, (2) ך, (3) ך; but ך and ך (ē and ō) are pronounced just like ך and ך (ē and ō), the former having what is termed a *fuller* writing.

15. ך, called š'wā, is the least vowel-sound and cannot carry a syllable.

16. While the conjunction *and* (ו) is usually written with š'wā (thus: ו), it is once written in this lesson ו (wā).

17. Syllables ending in a vowel are called *open*; ending in a consonant, they are called *closed*.

18. Observe the difference between כ (b) and כ (v); ן (h) and ן (h); ך (') and ך ('); ו (w) and (ū).

19. Observe that ך is silent after ך or ך; ך, under ך or with a dot in it (ך); ך, at the end of a word.

20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes *gender*.

21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the last vowel, see Obs. 11, *four* words in this Lesson, out of *seven*, have the accent elsewhere, as shown by the position of the sign ך.

22. The Hebrew says: *faces-of abyss*, not *faces-of-abyss*; that is, the *first* of two words in the genitive relation suffers change; this order is never changed.

### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. § 2. 1—3, 6, 8,      The pronunciation of כ, ן, ך, ן, ם, ך.
2. § 3. 1,      Order of writing; extended letters.
3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6.a,      š'wā, its representation and pronunciation.

4. § 26. 1, 2,

Open and Closed Syllables.

5. § 49. 1,

The ordinary writing of the conjunction  
and (ו).

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

(13) בָּהוּ waste

(16) חֹשֶׁךְ darkness

(19) פָּנִים faces

(14) הָיָה he-was

(17) עַל upon

(20) תְּהוֹ תhe desolation

(15) הָיְתָה she-was

(18) פְּנֵי faces-of

(21) תְּהוֹם abyss

Note.—The word for waste, when it stands by itself, is בָּהוּ (bō'-hū), not בָּהוּ (vō'-hū); so we say תְּהוֹ (tō'-hū) desolation. not תְּהוּ (θō'-hū), and תְּהוֹם not תְּהוּם.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-beginning was (f.) the-earth*; (2) *Darkness was upon+the-earth*; *Desolation (3) (תְּהוֹ, not תְּהוּ) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens*; (4) *Faces*; (5) *Faces-of abyss*; (6) *God ruled in-(= over)-darkness*; (7) *God-of (אֱלֹהֵי) the-heavens*; (8) *God was in-beginning*; (9) *He-created )( the-earth and-)( the-heavens*; (10) *The-earth was (f.)*.

2. To be translated into English:—

(1) חֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ וְעַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

(2) הָיְתָה הָאָרֶץ בְּחֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) פָּנִים, (2) הָיָה, (3) אֱלֹהֵי, (4) הָיְתָה, (5) תְּהוֹם, (6) תְּהוֹם, (7) תְּהוֹ, (8) תְּהוֹ, (9) בָּהוּ, (10) בָּהוּ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā, (2) hū, (3) hā, (4) hō, (5) hī, (6) hō, (7) hā, (8) nfm, (9) 'al, (10) šāx, (11) pā, (12) šā.



## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing *and*. (2) The circumstances under which *ʿ* and *ḥ* are silent. (3) New letters and vowels. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign  $\bar{\text{—}}$ ; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

## LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

## 1. NOTES.

15.  $\text{וַיְרִיחַ}$ —*w·rū(ā)ḥ* (one syllable)—*and-spirit-of*:

- a. Three consonants:—*ḥ* (*w*), *r* (*r*), *ḥ* (*h*) the harsh *h*-sound.
- b. The conjunction *and* (*ḥ*) written with Š·wā, §49. 1; *ḥ* = *ū*, as *oo* in *fool*; the  $\bar{\text{—}}$  (*ā*) to be pronounced *before* the *ḥ*, and not after it.
- c. This word is treated as having but one syllable, the *ʿ* and *ā* not counting as full vowels.
- d. The  $\bar{\text{—}}$  is slipped in between the *ū* and the *ḥ* in order to form a transition sound between these two sounds of such different physiological formation.

16.  $\text{מְרַחֵם}$ —*m·rā(ḥ)-ḥē-fēḥ* (three syllables)—*brooding*:

- a. *ḥ* = *f*, while *ḥ* is *p*; cf. *ḥ* = *v* and *ḥ* *b*, § 12. 1. N. 1.
- b. The final unaccented vowel is of secondary origin, cf. 5.d, 7.c, and 12.d.
- c. *ḥ* indicates that the form is a participle; *ḥ*, that it is feminine.

17. :  $\text{הַמַּיִם}$ —*hām-mā'-yīm* (three syllables)—*the-waters*:

- a. *ḥ* = *m*, *ḥ* = *mm*: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called *Dāḡēš-fōrtē*, § 18. 1, cf. *ḥ* (5. a).
- b. The *ʿ* here precedes  $\bar{\text{—}}$  and so is sounded (as *y* in *year*).
- c. The article *the* is *ḥ*, with  $\bar{\text{—}}$  under it and *Dāḡēš-fōrtē* in the following consonant; cf.  $\text{הַשָּׁמַיִם}$  (5), § 45. 1.
- d. The *i* is an unaccented secondary vowel; cf. 5.d, 7.c, 12.d, and 16.b.

c. The accent  $\neg$  indicates the end of the verse; ; always follows this accent.

18. וַיֹּאמֶר—wāy-yô'-mēr—(three syllables)—and-(he)-said, §§ 26. 1, 2, Note 1; 18. 1:

- a. The perf. 3rd. p. masc. is אָמַר ('â-mār) *he-said*.
- b. The prefixed ו indicates the imperfect, וַיֹּאמֶר
- c. The conjunction (ו) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the imperfect equivalent to a perfect (*and-he-said*). This seeming anomaly will be taken up later; it is sufficient here to learn that אָמַר = *he said*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *and-he-said*.

19. יְהִי—y-hi+—*shall-be* (or *let-be*), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:

- a. The first ו indicates the imperfect as in וַיֹּאמֶר.
- b. The  $\neg$  being a šwā vowel, this word has but one syllable, § 27. 1.
- c. הָיָה *he-was*; cf. הָיְתָה (9) *she-was*.

20. אֹר—'ôr—*light*, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:

- a. א has no sound, but is represented by ' , § 2. 1.
- b. ך, with a point over it, unites with the point, as in תְּהוֹם (14).

21. וְהִי—wāy-hi+—*and-(there)-was*, § 17. 1:

- a. The conjunction here, as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), not merely connects, but converts the imperfect (*shall be*) into a perfect (*was*).
- b. The conjunction in וַיֹּאמֶר was ו, but here it is ך, the Dağēs-förtē having been rejected.
- c. The sign (ֿ) with—indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.
- d. ו forms a diphthong with preceding ä; cf. § 10. 2 a.

## 2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION:<sup>1</sup>

הִיְתָה	יְהִי	תְּהוֹם	בְּהוּ	אֱלֹהִים	מִים
וַיֹּאמֶר	בָּרָא	אֹר	רוּחַ	הַשָּׁמַיִם	הַמַּיִם
וַיֹּאמֶר	עַל	תְּהוּ	פָּנֵי	מִרְחֶקֶת	
יְהִי	אֵת	חֹשֶׁךְ	וְהָאָרֶץ	בְּרֵאשִׁית	

<sup>1</sup> Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

23. A sign of the feminine gender is the letter ת.

24. פ = p, but פּ = f; ב = b, but בּ = v.

25. A syllable closing with Dāḡēš-förtē is called *sharpened*.  
All *sharpened* syllables are, of course, *closed* syllables.

26. The prefix י marks the *imperfect* (3 masc. sing.).

27. ך connects, but ךּ, a stronger form, connects and *converts*.

28. Roots have *three* letters (see אָמַר *he said*, בָּרָא *he created*),  
all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.

29. The laryngeals א, ה, ח, ע, ר, causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.]

30. Dāḡēš-förtē<sup>1</sup> is in every case immediately preceded by a

31. The vowel of *open* syllables is long, of *closed*, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.

32. The letter of the article is ה; its vowel is regularly -; it usually has D. f.<sup>2</sup> in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note הַ, in הָאָרֶץ.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. Under § 4. 1, The laryngeals א, ה, ח, ע, and ר, cf. Obs. 29.
2. § 13. 1, Dāḡēš-förtē, cf. Obs. 30.
3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition בּ (in).

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- |                   |                               |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (22) אֹר light    | (25) וַיֹּאמֶר and-he-said    | (28) מְרַחֶפֶת brooding |
| (23) אִישׁ man    | (26) וַיְהִי־ and-(there)-was | (29) רָאָה he-saw       |
| (24) מַיִם waters | (27) יְהִי let-(there)-be     | (30) רֵיחַ spirit       |

<sup>1</sup> The *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in *all*; the *e* like *ey* in *they*.  
The main accent is on the syllable ḡ ē ē.

<sup>2</sup> D. f. = Dāḡēs-förtē.

Notes.—(1) אֵל means *light* or *light-of*; אִישׁ, *man* or *man-of*; רוּחַ, *spirit* or *spirit-of*; (2) The word for *waters* is מַיִם, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מַיִם.

#### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Darkness (was) upon the-waters, and-upon (the)-faces-of the-earth*; (2) *In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon the-waters*; (3) *God saw (the)-heavens, and-(the)-waters*; (4) *(The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the heavens*; (5) *And-he-said, he-said; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *he-saw, he-created, he-was*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַפְּנִים; (2) בְּאֹר; (3) הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָאִישׁ; (5) הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) וְאִישׁ; (7) וְרוּחַ; (8) מַיִם; (9) הַמַּיִם; (10) הָאֹר; (11) וְהָאֹר.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) רָאָה, (2) אִישׁ, (3) יְהִי, (4) מַיִם, (5) פֶּת, (6) וְרוּחַ, (7) אֹר, (8) וְהִי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šlq, (2) rā, (3) nē, (4) yim, (5) 'lā, (6) m'rā, (7) m'rā, (8) šāl, (9) mār, (10) hām.

#### 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Prep. בְּ. (2) Laryngeals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables. (4) Dāḡēš-fōrtē. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle. (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the imperfect. (9) Root. (10) וְ and -וְ. (11) Sharpened syllable.

### LESSON IV.—GENESIS 1. 4.

#### 1. NOTES.

22. וַיֵּרָא—wāy-yār' (two syllables)—*and-(he)-saw*, cf. 18. c, 21. a:  
a. The conjunction -וְ, forming, with י, a sharpened syllable, § 26.

Note 1.

b. The letter י indicates the imperfect, וַיֵּרָא, cf. 18. b.

<sup>1</sup> Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

c. Šwā under ך silent, § 11.; א here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.

**23. אֶת־הָאוֹר**—'ēθ+ḥā'ōr (three syllables)—(+the-light):

a. In v. 1 אֶת is an *accented* closed syl.; here *un*-accented, because joined by Mākkēf to following word, § 17. 1. 2.; hence short ē appears in the unaccented syllable, § 29. 4. a.

b. Article here is ה, as in הָאָרֶץ; but cf. -ה in הַשָּׁמַיִם, הַיָּם.

c. 1st syl. unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.

d. The o is ō, not ȃ, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.

**24. כִּי־טוֹב**—kī+ṭōv (two syllables) —that+good:

a. Three consonants: כ (k), cf. כ (x); ט (ṭ), cf. ה; ב (v).

b. Two unchangeable vowels: י (i), ך (ō), § 30. 2. b., 6. c.

c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.

**25. וַיִּבְדֵּל**—wāy-yāv-dēl—and-(he)-caused-a-division, § 28. 1,2:

a. ך (d) a new letter; without the dot (ך), it is ḏ (= *th* in *this*).

b. 1st and 2d syl.'s unaccented closed (*short* vowel); 3d, accented closed (*long* vowel).

c. Šwā under ב is silent.

**26. בֵּין**—bēn—between, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:

a. The letter *n* at the end of a word is written ך, not ך.

b. Both ē (י) and ē (י) are pronounced as *ey* in *they*.

c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ē), not changeable (ē).

d. There is a dot in ב, as there was in ב of בְּרֵאשִׁית

**27. וּבֵין**—ū-vēn—and-between, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:

a. Before the labial ב, the word for *and* is written ך

b. Note that *between* is bēn, *and-between* is ū-vēn.

**28. הַחֹשֶׁךְ**—ḥā(h)-ḥō'šēx—the-darkness; (cf. 12. a, b, c):

a. The article in this case is ה; not ה, nor ה.

b. The accent falls on the vowel ō, the final ē being only a secondary vowel; cf. 5.d, 7.c, 12.d.

c. Note that ה appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel. However, in the case of a strong laryngeal like ה a doubling is implied after the article. Cf. the same usage in 16.

## 2. THE OCCURRENCE OF SPIRANTS IN GENESIS I. 1-4.

בְּרֵאשִׁית	ב (b, not v) follows nothing; ת (θ) follows i.
בְּרָא	ב (b, not v) follows ת of the preceding word.
אֶת	ת (θ, not t) follows the vowel-sound ē.
הָיָה	ת (θ, not t) follows the vowel-sound ē.
וַיְהִי וְבָהּ	ת (θ) follows ā of preceding word; ב (v) follows ā.
עַל-פְּנֵי	פ (p) follows the consonant ל.
תְּהוֹם	ת (θ) follows the vowel-sound ē of preceding word.
מִרְחֹקֶת	פ (f not p) follows ē; ת (θ) follows ē.
כִּי-טוֹב	כ (k, not χ) follows ר; ב (v) follows ō.
וַיִּבְרָא	ב (v) follows ā; ד (d, not ḏ) follows the consonant כ.
בֵּין	ב (b) follows the preceding consonant ם.
וַיִּבְרָא חֹשֶׁךְ	ב (v) follows the vowel י; ך (χ) fol. ē.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

33. Six letters, called *spirants*, have two sounds: ב <sup>1</sup>g, ג <sup>1</sup>g, ז <sup>1</sup>g, ט <sup>1</sup>g, ד <sup>1</sup>d, ד <sup>1</sup>d, כ <sup>1</sup>k, כ <sup>1</sup>χ, פ <sup>1</sup>p, פ <sup>1</sup>f, ת <sup>1</sup>t, ת <sup>1</sup>θ.

34. Their smooth or hard sound, b, g, d, k, p, t, was indicated by a point called *Dāḡēš-lēnē*.

35. These letters receive this point whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound, i. e., a vowel or vocal Š-wā.

36. This lesson has two new letters: ט (t), pronounced practically like ת; and ד (d).

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections:

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Spirants and *Dāḡēš-lēnē*.

<sup>1</sup> This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

2. § 17. 1, 2, Māḵḵēf and short vowel.  
 3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.  
 4. Under § 4. 1, The letters ב, ו, מ, פ,

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- (31) בֵּין *between* (34) וַיֵּרָא *and-he-saw* (37) לָמַד *he-learned*  
 (32) וְ *and* (35) כִּי *that* (38) נָתַן *he-gave*  
 (33) וַיַּבְדֵּל *and-he-caused-a-division* (36) טוֹב *good* (39) שֵׁם *name*

Note.—The root of וַיַּבְדֵּל is בָּדַל *be-separate*; the root of וַיֵּרָא is רָאָה *see*; שֵׁם = either *name*, or *name-of*.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-saw God (the-heavens and)( the-earth and)( the-waters;* (2) *The-light the-good (= the good light);* (3) *Good light (in Heb., light good) was upon the-earth;* (4) *In-beginning (was) darkness; God created light; and-he-caused-a-division between light and-between darkness;* (5) *God gave (the-light);* (6) *He-gave the-light the-good (= the good light);* (7) *Name, the-name, (the) name-of God;* (8) *Between the-heavens and-between the-earth;* (9) *He-learned that the-light (was) good (Heb. order, the-light that good).*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (2) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (3) הַחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאוֹר; (4) הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (5) בְּשֵׁם הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַטוֹב; (7) וַיֵּרָא אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים; (8) וַיַּבְדֵּל אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לָמַד, (2) שֵׁם, (3) נָתַן, (4) וְ, (5) הַטוֹב, (6) בְּשֵׁם, (7) וַיַּבְדֵּל, (8) בֵּין, (9) וַיֵּרָא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bēn, (2) dāl, (3) bēn, (4) dāl, (5) ṭōv, (6) hō, (7) ṭōv, (8) 'ōr, (9) bōv, (10) vēn, (11) dāl, (12) ḡl.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing *and*. (2) Three ways of writing *the*. (3) *Mäḳḳēf*. (4) Laryngeals. (5) Labials. (6) *Dāḡēš-lēnā*. (7) Spirants. (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between *ō* and *o*, *ē* and *e*. (11) *ן*. (12) Plural ending.

## LESSON V.—GENESIS I. 5.

## 1. NOTES.

**29. וַיִּקְרָא**—*wāy-yīḳ-rā'*—*And(he)-called*, § 26. 1. 2, N. 1.:

- a. On *וַיִּ*, see 18. c; on *י*, see 18. b; *wāy*, a sharpened syl.  
 b. *ק* (*ḳ*), a new consonant pronounced practically like *כ* (*k*), § 2. 4.  
 c. The *ו* under *ק* is silent, § 11. 1.

d. *וַיִּקְרָא* *he-will-call*; *קָרָא* *he-called*, cf. *בָּרָא* *he-created*.

**30. לְאֹר**—*lā'ōr*—*to-the-light*, § 28. 1, 2:

- a. *ל* the preposition *to*, with *ו*, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.  
 b. *י* is *ō*, not *o*.  
 c. *Light* = *אֹר*; *the-light* = *הָאֹר*; *to-the-light* = (not *לְהָאֹר*) *לְאֹר*, *ה* of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.

**31. יוֹם**—*yōm*—*day*; *ō* not *o*.

**32. וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ**—*w'lā(h)-hō-šēx*—*and-to-the-darkness*:

- a. Four words: (1) *ו* *and*, (2) *ל* *to*, (3) *ה* *the*, (4) *חֹשֶׁךְ* *darkness*.  
 b. *ה* of article elided and its vowel (*ā*) given to *ל*, § 45. R. 3.  
 c. First syl. (*w'lā(h)*) is unaccented and apparently open, but with a *short* vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in *ח*, which, being a *laryngeal*, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.

**33. קָרָא**—*ḳā-rā'*—*he-called*, § 55. 1. 2:

- a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.  
 b. *א*, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1, a.  
 c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is



קָרָא here because of the acc. syl. לָ immediately following.

34. לַיְלָה—lā'y-lā(h)—*night*, § 24. 2, and N. 1:

- a. ה is not a consonant, but used merely to represent the prec. ׀, § 6. 1.
- b. י and its š'wā belong to the second syl.; the ׀ is *initial*, § 10. 1
- c. Both ׀'s are *tone-long* (ā), not *naturally long* (ā).

35. וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב—wāy-hī 'ē-rēv—*and-(there)-was+evening*:

- a. The first syl. (wāy) is unaccented and ends with a diphthong; there should be a D. f. in י, but it has been lost, § 26. 2. and N. 2; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.
- b. The vertical line with ׀ is called Méθěǵ; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.
- c. The ׀ under י though short is accented, and the final ē is secondary.

36. וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר—wāy-hī+vb'kēr—*and-(there)-was+morning*:

- a. On the syl. wāy and on Méθěǵ see 35. a, b.
- b. On the connective Mākķēf represented by ׀, § 17. 1.
- c. The ׀ is ē (tone-long), not ô (naturally long), § 31. 3. b.
- d. The final ē is secondary.

37. אֶחָד—'ē(h)-hād—*one*:

- a. The ׀ is short ē, d. f. being understood in ׀; cf. 32 c.
- b. The ׀ is ā, like *th* in *the*, not *d*, which would be ׀.

## 2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

1. Words with tone-long ā: קָרָא, לַיְלָה, בָּרָא, יִקְרָא, etc.
2. Words with tone-long ē: יִבְרָל, יָאֵת.
3. Words with naturally long ē: פָּנִי, בֵּין.
4. Words with tone-long ô: תָּהוּ, חֶשֶׁךְ, בֹּקֶר, בָּהוּ.

5. Words with naturally long  $\bar{o}$ : אֵר, טוֹב, יוֹם.

R. The  $\bar{o}$  of אֵר and of אֱלֹהִים is  $\bar{o}$ , not  $\bar{e}$ , although not written  $\bar{e}$ .

### 3. OBSERVATIONS.

37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.

38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g.,  $\bar{a} + \bar{w} = \bar{o}$ , or  $\bar{a} + \bar{y} = \bar{e}$ .

39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.

40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g.,  $\bar{o}$  is  $\bar{o}$ , but  $\bar{o}$  is  $\bar{o}$ ;  $\bar{e}$  is  $\bar{e}$ , but  $\bar{e}$  is  $\bar{e}$ .

41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.

42. The short accented  $\bar{e}$ , which always comes from  $\bar{e}$ , is especially worthy of note.

### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. § 8.   | The names of the vowels.  |
| 2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4.  | The article after a preposition.  |
| 3. § 55. 1, 2,  | The root of a verb.   |
| 5. § 58. 1.   | The simple verb-stem; its name.   |
| 5. § 80. (opening words),<br>also Notes 1 and 2 under<br>§ 80. 7, | The naturally long-vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character.              |
| 6. § 81. (opening words),<br>also Note 1 under 3.                 |   |
|   | The tone-long vowels, (1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character. |

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- (40) אֶחָד *one* (43) וַיִּקְרָא *and-he-called* (46) עֶרֶב *evening*  
 (41) בֹּקֶר *morning* (44) יָשַׁב *he-sat, dwelt* (47) קוֹל *voice*  
 (42) יוֹם *day* (45) לַיְלָה *night* (48) קָרָא *he-called*

*Note.*—The word for *night* is לַיְלָה, but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לַיִל.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening;* (2) *In-day one God created (the-light);* (3) *God created (the-light and-he-called to-the-light day);* (4) *The good day (Heb., the-day the-good);* (5) *(The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night;* (6) *Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens;* (7) *Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth;* (8) *(The)-voice-of God;* (9) *Day and-night;* (10) *The-waters, in-the-waters.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בֹּקֶר; (2) לָאוֹר; (3) לַאִישׁ; (4) בְּאֶרֶץ; (5) לַשָּׁמַיִם; (6) בַּיּוֹם; (7) וּלְאוֹר; (8) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (9) וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה; (10) יָשַׁב אֱלֹהִים בַּשָּׁמַיִם.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) קוֹל, (2) יָשַׁב, (3) יוֹם, (4) אֶחָד, (5) עֶרֶב, (6) אוֹר, (7) בֵּין, (8) קָרָא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lām, (2) lām, (3) lēm, (4) lôm, (5) lôm, (6) lēm, (7) lēm, (8) yīk, (9) bēn, (10) rēv, (11) y'ā.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tone-long vowels. (7) Laryngeals and labials. (8) Dāḡēš-lēnē.

## LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6.

## 1. NOTES.

38. וַיֹּאמֶר wāy-yô'-mēr—and-(he)-said (see N. 18):

- a. Syllables: (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.
- b. Vowels: (1) Pāṭāḥ, (2) Ḥōlēm, (3) S'gōl.
- c. א, though a letter, has here no consonantal force; hence it has no Š'wā under it; it is quiescent, § 11. R.

39. אֱלֹהִים 'lō-hīm—God (see N. 3):

- a. Only two syllables: (1) open, (2) closed.
- b. Vowels: (1) Ḥōlēm; (2) Hīrēḵ; Hāṭēf-S'gōl (ֿֿֿ), though a vowel-sound, is not a full vowel.
- c. While ֿֿֿ is simple Š'wā, ֿֿֿֿֿ is a compound Š'wā, § 9. 1, 2.
- d. Š'wās do not form syllables, § 27. 1.

40. רָקִיעַ rā-ḵī(ā)—*expanse*; cf. רוּחַ spirit (15):

- a. Syl's: (1) open, (2) closed; vowels: (1) Kāmēṣ, (2) Hīrēḵ.
- b. The ֿ under ף is *not treated as a vowel*; it is called Pāṭāḥ-furtive, because in pronunciation it *steals* in before its consonant, cf. רוּחַ = rû(ā)ḥ, not rû-ḥā. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound from the labial *q* to the laryngeal consonant *ḥ*, and is inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.

41. בְּתוֹךְ b'ṭōḥ—in-midst-of, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a:

- a. ב has Dāḡēš-lēnē but ת has none.
- b. The full vowel ֿ (= ō), is unchangeable.
- c. This word means *in-midst-of*, not *in-midst*.

42. מַיִם hām-mā'-yīm—the-waters, §§ 13. 1; 26. 1. 2. N. 1. 45. 1:

- a. The ֿ being unaccented and in a closed syl. must be *i*, not *i*, § 28. 2.
- b. Here ֿ (1) indicates that the second vowel is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.

43. וַיְהִי wī-hī—and-let-(it)-be:

- a. Let-(it)-be = וְיִהְיֶה; and = וְ; but we have וְיִהְיֶה in place of וְיִהְיֶה, since (1) when two š-wās would stand together at the beginning of a word, the first is represented by ׀; and (2) ׀ (1) under ו fol. by י (iy) = i, § 49. 4. N. 1; cf. the very different וְיִהְיֶה = and-(there)-was (21).
- b. On the origin of ׀ see § 36. 3. a.

#### 44. מְבַדֵּל—māv-dīl—causing-a-division or dividing:

- a. A participle (shown by מ) from same root as נִבְרָל (25).
- b. Vowels: (1) Pāḡāḥ, (2) Hīrēḵ; but ׀ is silent.
- c. ב (preceded by ׀) without, ד (preced. by ב) with Dāḡēš lēnā.

#### 45. מֵיִם לְמֵיִם—mā'-yīm lā-mā'-yīm—waters to-waters:

- a. Vowel under מ in first word, ā; in second, ā; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice rests upon it and strengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be in pause, § 38. 2.
- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long ā, instead of ׀, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. לְמֵיִם = to-waters; not to-the-waters, which would be לְמֵיִם; the stroke over ׀ emphasizes the absence of Dāḡēš-fōrtē, § 16. 2.

### 2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1—6

קרא	פני	כי	ל	יאמר	ה	ב	אור
ראשית		לילה		ויברל	היתה	בהו	אחר
רקיע		מבדיל	יום	יהי	ו	בין	אלהים
שמים		מים		יקרא	השך	בקר	ארץ
תהו	על	ערב	תהו	וירא	טוב	ברא	את

### 3. OBSERVATIONS.

43. This verse has twenty-two syllables,<sup>1</sup> of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are sharpened.

44. This verse has twenty-six vowel-sounds: twenty-two full

<sup>1</sup> Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

vowels, three Šwās (two simple, one compound), one Pāṭhāḥ-furtive.

45. This verse has *forty-four* letters, of which *nine* are silent; of these nine, seven are י, one ך and one ם.

46. This verse has two silent Šwās.

47. The accent ֿ (ʿAḡnāḥ) is written only in the *middle* of a verse.

48. The accent ֿ (Šillūḥ) is written only at the *end* of a verse.

#### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1—4, The Vowel-letters.
2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from laryngeals.
3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound Šwā.
4. § 11. 1, 2. a, and Remark, Silent Šwā.

#### 5. WORD-LESSON.

- (49) מְבַדִּיל *dividing* (50) מַיִם *waters* (51) רַקִּיעַ *expanse*

#### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between the-waters and-between the-waters*; (2) *Between the-waters to-the-waters*; (3) *Between waters to-waters*; (4) *Waters, waters* (in pause), *to-the-waters* (in pause), *to-waters* (in pause); (5) *Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *Expanse and-spirit*; (7) *Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) חֶשֶׁן; אֹר בָּיִם; (2) חֶשֶׁן; (3) בְּלִילָה; (4) טוֹב הָאֹר; (5) הַמַּיִם עַל פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ; (6) רַקִּיעַ וְיֵה מְבַדִּיל; (7) לְמַיִם, לְמַיִם, בְּרַקִּיעַ; (8) רַקִּיעַ וְיֵה מְבַדִּיל.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) חֶשֶׁן; (2) עֶרֶב; (3) יְבִדֵּל; (4) בְּתוֹךְ; (5) מְבַדִּיל; (6) רַקִּיעַ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) ʿāl, (2) māʿ-ym, (3) wī-hī, (4) dāl, (5) dēl, (6) del, (7) ḥād, (8) dīl.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Vowel-sounds rep. by ו. (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by ך. (3) D. f. rejected from laryngeals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Šwā. (6) Silent Šwā. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Laryngeals and labials. (9) Dāğēš-lēnē, (10) Sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Māḵḵēf. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

## LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

## 1. NOTES.

46. וַיַּעַשׂ—wāy-yā-‘ās—and-(he)-made:

- a. ע (ś) is to be distinguished from ע (š), § 2. 6.
- b. The ך is the same as in וַיִּאֶמֶר (18), וַיִּקְרָא (21), וַיֵּרָא (22).
- c. The root is עָשָׂה *he-made*; the imperfect is יַעֲשֶׂה, a shorter form is used with וּ.
- d. The last ē is a helping-vowel.

47. הִרְקִיעַ—hā-rā-ḵī(ā)—*the-expanse*:

- a. The = is Pāqāḥ-furtive, cf. רָחַץ (rū(ā)ḥ); see 40. d.
- b. The article is הַ, hence *the-expanse* should be הִרְקִיעַ; but ר rejects D. f., and the preceding (short) = now standing in an open syllable becomes =, §§ 14. 3; 36. 1 b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent ˘ above ק and ע marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has *three sections*, § 24. 3.

48. וַיִּשֶׁר—‘āšēr (one syllable)—*which*, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:

- a. The ִ is the compound Šwā of the A-class (cf. ִ, of the I-class); it is pronounced like ā, but with much less voice. It is not a full vowel, and does not form a syllable.
- b. The Relative particle does not vary for gender or number, § 53. 1. a.

49. מִתַּחַת—mīt-tā-hāθ—from-under (for תַּחַת מִן), § 48. 1:

- a. The final letter (n) of מִן is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., § 39. N.
- c. The point in ת is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 18. 1.
- d. In this case the point is also Dāḡēš-lēnē, since the sound doubled is t, not θ, § 18. 2. N. 1.

50. לְרַקִּיעַ—lā-rā-ki(ā)—to-the-expanse, § 45. R. 3:

- a. רַקִּיעַ *expanse*; הָרַקִּיעַ *the-expanse*; לְרַקִּיעַ *to-the-expanse*; וּלְרַקִּיעַ *and-to-the-expanse*.

51. מֵעַל—mē-āl—from-upon.

- a. מִן (*from*) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. ע refuses D. f., and ׀ is lowered to ׀, § 48. 2.

52. וַיְהִי־כֵן—wāy-hi+χēn—and-(it)-was+so:

- a. ׀ with ׀ is Méθēḡ, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.
- b. ׀ with ׀ Sillūḡ, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.

53. שָׁמַיִם—šā-mā'-yim—heavens, cf. שָׁמַיִם of v. 1:

- a. There is ׀ under מ, instead of ׀, because in pause, § 38. 2; the Aḡnāḡ (׀) is, next to Sillūḡ (׀), the strongest accent.

54. שֵׁנִי—šē-nī—second: tone-long, ē, not ē.

## 2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

רַחֵם (2) <sup>1</sup>	לָאוּר (5)	מִן (7)	אוּר (3)	הָרַקִּיעַ (7)
רַקִּיעַ (6)	לַחֲשֹׁךְ (5)	מִתַּחַת (7)	טוֹב (4)	לְרַקִּיעַ (7)
לְרַקִּיעַ (8)	לְרַקִּיעַ (8)	מֵעַל (7)	יוֹם (5)	וַיְהִי־כֵן (7)

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Pāḡāḡ-furtive, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

<sup>1</sup> These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.



50. The ך of the article is elided after the preposition ל (also ך).

51. The prep. *from* is *min*, but the *n* is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the *i* is heightened to *ē*.

52. The naturally long *ō*, generally ם, in Hebrew does not change.

53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the *first* is marked by ׀; the end of the *second* by ׀. If the verse has *three* sections, the end of the *third* is marked by S'gōltā (׀). In the use of the accents, we commence at the *end* of the verse, not at the beginning.

#### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 45. 2, 3, The article before strong and weak laryngeals.
2. § 106. 1, 2. c, 3—5, Affixes for gender and number.
3. § 107. (opening), 1, 2, The absolute and construct states.
4. § 24. 1—3, The three most important accents.

#### 5. WORD-LESSON.

- |                            |                     |                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (52) מִי־שֶׁ who, which    | (55) כֵּן so        | (58) שֶׁלֹּחַ he-sent |
| (53) וַיַּעַשׂ and-he-made | (56) מִן from       | (59) שֵׁנִי second    |
| (54) יָם sea               | (57) עָשָׂה he-made | (60) תַּחַת under     |

#### 6. EXERCISES.

(1) To be translated into Hebrew:—*In-the-waters which God made*; (2) *God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth*; (3) *The-waters (are) in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea*; (5) *(A) second day*<sup>1</sup>; (6) *The-day the-second*<sup>1</sup> (= the second day); *God sent* (the light and-) (the darkness); (8) *From-the-heavens to-the-earth*; (9) *Between the-sea and-between the-earth*; (10) *And-(it)-was-so*.

<sup>1</sup> The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) הָרְאִשִּׁית; (3) מִן־הָאָרֶץ; (4) וּבֵינֵם; (5) הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר בֵּינֵם; (6) הָאֹרֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי; (7) לַשָּׁמַיִם; (8) שָׁלַח אֶת־הַמַּיִם עַל־הָאָרֶץ; (9) בִּבְקָר וּבְעֶרֶב; (10) עָשָׂה אֶת־הַרְקִיעַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁלַח, (2) בֵּין, (3) בֵּין, (4) מֵעַל, (5) שֵׁנִי, (6) פָּנִי, (7) בֵּין, (8) עָשָׂה, (9) יָם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kēn, (2) bēn, (3) 'ōr, (4) bō-hū, (5) māh, (6) 'āl, (7) 'āl, (8) 'ās, (9) mē, (10) bēn.

### 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The three important accents. (2) The article before laryngeals. (3) The preposition (ל and ב) before the article. (4) The preposition *from*. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ē. (8) The vowels ō and ō. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Pāṭāh-furtive. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in a spirant. (13) Laryngeals and D. f. (14) Sillūḵ and Méṭēḡ. (15) Māḵḵēf.

## LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9.

### 1. NOTES.

55. יִקָּו—yīk-kā-wū—*Let (or, shall) be collected*:

- a. The י indicates the *imperfect*; ק is the *plural-ending* of verbs.
- b. The D. f. in ק is for an assimilated ק, which is the characteristic of a *passive verb-stem*; the ā under ק is pretonic.

56. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yīm—*the waters*, see 17:

- a. מ has =, not = as in v. 2, since it is not *in pause*.
- b. The article, written regularly with ā and D. f., § 45. 1.

57. אֶל—'ēl+—*unto*, with which compare ל *to*.

58. מָקוֹם—mā-kôm—*place*:

- a. Tone-long ā, but naturally long ō; the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

b. The root is קוּם; מ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.

**59.** וְתִרְאָה—w'θē-rā'ē(h)—*and-(she)-shall-be-seen*:

a. Five letters, of which the root can have but *three*, § 55. 1; וְ = *and*; ת (= *she*) is a prefix of the *imperfect*, like ו, which = *he*.

b. תִּרְאָה should be תִּרְאֶה (with the same D. f. and ā which are in יִקוּ (55) above), for it is *passive*; but ר refuses D. f., and I under ת becomes ē, as in מַעַל (51), § 48. 2.

c. Cf. closely the following forms:—

3 masc. sg.	יִקוּה	יִרְאֶה	<i>he-will-be etc.</i>
3 fem. sg.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּרְאֶה	<i>she-will-be etc.</i>
3 masc. pl.	יִקוּ	יִרְאוּ	<i>they-will-be etc.</i>

d. This is the first case of הָ = ē.

**60.** הַיָּבֵשָׁה—hāy-yāb-bā-sā(h)—*the-dry (land)*:

a. Four syllables,—two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. N. 1.

b. Point in ב is D. f. yet also Dāğēš-lēnē, § 13. 2, and N. 1.

c. The final ה stands for the preceding ā, just as ו stands for i, or ו for o; cf. אֱלֹהִים and יוֹם.

## 2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.\*†

יִרְקִיעַ <sup>12</sup>	מִים <sup>32</sup>	יְהִי <sup>21</sup>	בִּקְרָא <sup>11</sup>	יֹאזֵר <sup>1</sup>
שָׁמַיִם <sup>13</sup>	מִן, מִי, מִי	יוֹם <sup>22</sup>	בִּרְאָא <sup>12</sup>	יֹאחֲדָר <sup>2</sup>
שָׁנִי <sup>14</sup>	מָקוֹם <sup>34</sup>	יַעֲשֶׂה <sup>23</sup>	הֵן, הֵן	יֹאֵל <sup>3</sup>
תְּהוֹ <sup>15</sup>	מִרְחַקָּתָ <sup>35</sup>	יִקְוֶה <sup>24</sup>	הֵיחָתָה <sup>14</sup>	יֹאֱלֹהִים <sup>4</sup>
תְּהוֹם <sup>16</sup>	עֵל <sup>36</sup>	יִקְרָא <sup>25</sup>	וְ, וְ, וְ	יֹאֲרֵץ <sup>5</sup>

\* Every word is accented on the last vowel, unless the sign ־ indicates that it is accented elsewhere.

† Omitting the prepositions and the relative particle (eleven words in all), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

תֹּךְ <sup>17</sup>	עֶרֶב <sup>37</sup>	יָרָא <sup>26</sup>	חֶשֶׁךְ <sup>16</sup>	אֲשֶׁר <sup>6</sup>
תַּחַת <sup>48</sup>	פָּנַי <sup>28</sup>	כִּי <sup>27</sup> , לָ <sup>28</sup>	טוֹב <sup>17</sup>	יָאֵת, אֵת <sup>7</sup>
תִּרְאָהּ <sup>19</sup>	יִקְרָא <sup>39</sup>	בֵּן <sup>29</sup>	אֶמֶר <sup>18</sup>	בִּי <sup>8</sup>
	יִרְאִישִׁית <sup>40</sup>	לַיְלָה <sup>30</sup>	יִבְרַל <sup>19</sup>	יִבְהוּ <sup>9</sup>
	רוּחַ <sup>41</sup>	מִבְרִיל <sup>31</sup>	יִבְשָׁה <sup>20</sup>	בֵּין <sup>10</sup>

## 3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

46abyss	12created, he	38faces-of	30night	13the
15and	16darkness	33from	2one	28to
21let be	22day	4God	34place	49under
40beginning	45desolation	17good	18say, he will	3unto
10between	19divide, he will	43heavens	44second	36upon
35brooding	31dividing	8in	26see, he will	6which
25call, he will	20dry (land)	14ight	49seen, let be	14was, she
39called, he	5earth	47midst-of	29so	9waste
24collected, let be	37evening	11morning	41spirit-of	32waters
	42expanse	23make, he will	27that	7(sign of ob-ject)

## 4. WORD-LESSON.

- (61) אֶל־ unto (64) מָקוֹם place  
 (62) יְבֹשָׁה dry (land) (65) תִּרְאָהּ she-shall-be-seen  
 (63) יִקְוּ they-shall-be-collected

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON

1. § 18. 1, Méθēš, on second syllable before tone.  
 2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabification.  
 Review—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. a and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 1, 2, 3;

17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1, 2; 28. 1, 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 3, N. 1; 45. 1, 2, 3. and Rem. 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1, 2; 58. 1, 2. and N. 1; 106. 1, 2. c. 3—5; 107. 1, 2.

Note.—The stem seen in **קָרָא, קָרָא, מָשַׁל**, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called *Kāl*, § 58. 1; the stem seen in **יִקְוּ** and **וְתִרְאֶה** is the simple *passive*-stem, called *Nif-āl* § 58. 2.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-place which (is) between heavens and-between earth*; (2) *God will-be-seen upon+the-earth*; (3) *The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (f.) will-be-seen beneath (= from-under to) the-heavens*; (5) *The-waters shall-be-collected unto+place one*; (6) *In-the-waters*; (7) *God created (the-dry (land)).*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) **יִקְוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ**; (2) **וְלִמְקוֹם**; (3) **וּלְאֹר**; (4) **וּבְמְקוֹם**; (5) **וּמְקוֹם**; (6) **יִרְאֶה הָאִישׁ**; (7) **יִרְאוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם**; (8) **וּמַעַל, מַעַל, עַל**.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) **עֶרֶב**, (2) **אֶרֶץ**, (3) **תִּרְאֶה**, (4) **אַחֲרַי**, (5) **וּבְמְקוֹם**, (6) **יִקְוֶה**.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of masc. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the *passive*-stem. (3) A use of *Méθēz*. (4) Final **ה**. (5) Use of **נ** in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of **ו** conjunctive. (7) The words for *sea* and *day*. (8) The position of the adjective when attributive. (9) The plural affixes of nouns. (10) The feminine affixes.

## LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. 10-11.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) אֱלֹהִים (3); (3) הָאָרֶץ (7); (4) אֲשֶׁר (48);  
 (5) וַיְהִי־בֵן (52); (6) וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב (35); (7) וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר (36); (8) יוֹם (31).

## 2. NOTES.

61. לִיבָשָׁה—lāy-yāb-bā-šā(h)—*to-the-dry* (land), § 45. R. 3.

62. אֶרֶץ—'ē-rēṣ—*earth*,—with article הָאָרֶץ, § 45. R. 2.

a. another case of a helping-vowel; like עֶרֶב (35).

63. וּלְמִקְוֵה—û-l-mīk-wē(h)—*and-to-collection-of*:

a. *And* is here written ו, § 49. 2; *to* is written, as usually, ל.

b. The root is קוּה, whence the passive future 3rd plural יִקְווּ (55).

c. The מ is the prefix used in noun-formation, cf. מְקוֹם (58. b).

d. This noun (= *collection-of*) is in the construct state, § 107. 2.

64. יָמִים—yām-mīm—*seas*:

a. The sing. is יָם from which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in מ, and ā appears instead of ā.

b. יָמִים (= yām-mīm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, מְקוֹם (= mā-ḵôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.

65. תִּדְשָׁא—tād-šē'—(she)-*shall-cause-to-spring-forth*:

a. ת, as in תִּדְשָׁא (59), = *she*, being the feminine prefix.

b. The ך under ד is silent, § 11. 1.

c. ד, ש, and א are the three root-letters; דִּשָּׂא, cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא.

d. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a *causative* stem. It generally has = under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf. יִבְרָל (25), which has = under י, and means *he-causes-a-division*.

66. דָּשָׁא—dāšā—*grass*, cf. the preceding root דָּשָׂא (65. c):

- a. ד (preceded by י) = *d*; but ד (preceded by —) = *d*.  
 b. This word, like אֶרֶץ, עֵרֶב, and others, has a secondary, or helping vowel.

67. עֵשֶׂב—'ēšēv—*herb*: ב = *v*; ש = *š*, not š (*sh*).

- a. The secondary š being only a helping vowel is not accented.

68. מְזַרֵּעַ—māz-rī(ā)—*causing-to-seed*, root זָרַע:

- a. A new letter ז *z*; Pāḡāh-furtive under ע.  
 b. A participle, as shown by מ, cf. מְבַדֵּל, (44) מְרַחֵם (16)  
 c. A causative form, as shown by — under the preformative.

69. זָרַע—zā-rā—*seed*,—from the root זָרַע:

- a. This word, like אֶרֶץ, עֵרֶב, דָּשָׁא and עֵשֶׂב has an unaccented helping vowel.

70. עֵץ—'ēṣ—*tree-of*; פֵּרִי—p-rī—*fruit*.

71. עֹשֶׂה פֵּרִי—'ō-šē(h) p-rī—*making fruit*:

- a. The ō, here written over the right arm of ש (*š*), is naturally long.  
 b. The ה, like that in תִּרְאָה, is *ē*.  
 c. The point in פ is D. f., being preceded by a full vowel (*ē*); it therefore joins the two words together and is called D. f. conjunctive, § 15. 3.  
 d. עֹשֶׂה accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.  
 e. עֹשֶׂה is a participle from עָשָׂה *he-made*.

72. לְמִינוֹ—l-mī-nō—*to-kind-his*:

- a. The prep. ל, the noun מִין, and the suffix י (= *his*).

73. זָרַעוֹ—zār-'ō+vō—*seed-his+in-him*:

- a. זָרַע *seed*, but זָרַעוֹ *his-seed*, the — being silent.  
 b. ו is a pronominal suffix meaning *his* or *him*.  
 c. ו is made up of ב the prep. *in*. and י the suffix *him*.  
 d. It is בּו (vō) not בִּי, because of the preceding ו.

e. כּוֹ אֲשֶׁר .... = *which....in-him*; this is the idiom for *in which*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

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תִּרְשָׂא, in wh.	ת = <i>she</i>	and — under ת	indic. a causative idea		
מִבְדִּיל, “	מ	indic. a part. and — under מ	“	“	“
יִבְדֵּל, “	י = <i>he</i>	and — under י	“	“	“
מִזְרִיעַ, “	מ	indic. a part. and — under מ	“	“	“

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### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

54. There are in Hebrew (1) a *simple* verb-stem, (2) a *passive* verb-stem, and also (3) a *causative* verb-stem.

55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter נ, or a D. f. in the first radical representing נ assimilated.

56. The causative stem may be known by the — which always occurs under its preformative (י, ת or מ).

57. The name of the simple stem is *Kāl*, of the passive stem, *Nif'al*, of the causative stem, *Hif'il*.

58. The letter י prefixed to verbal forms means *he*, the letter ת means *she*, while מ so prefixed indicates a participle.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. § 1,               | The names of the Hebrew letters. |
| 2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, | Dāḡēš-fōrtē in spirants.         |
| 3. § 57. 1—3,         | Inflection.                      |

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                                  |                                |                           |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (66) יָמִים <i>seas</i>          | (69) רִשָּׁא <i>grass</i>      | (72) עֵץ <i>tree</i>      |
| (67) מְקוֹה <i>collection</i>    | (70) זֶרַע <i>seed</i>         | (73) תִּרְשָׂא (see N.65) |
| (68) מְקוֹה <i>collection-of</i> | (71) מִין <i>kind, species</i> |                           |



## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-the-tree making fruit* (there is) *seed* (according)-*to-its-kind*; (2) *The-seed which+in-it* (= in which) (is) *fruit*; (3) *The-day which+in-it* (is) *light*; (4) *The-earth shall-cause-to-spring-forth* (the-grass and-) (the seed); (5) *The-fruit* (is) *in-the-seed*, and-the-seed (is) *in-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הֵימָּן אֲשֶׁר מִים בּוֹ; (2) הַלֵּילָה אֲשֶׁר חֹשֶׁךְ בּוֹ; (3) הַיְּהִידָּשָׁא; (4) הַפֶּרִי עֵץ; (5) וְרָעוּ בְּאֶרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) תִּרְשָׁא, (2) רִשָּׂא, (3) פֶּרִי, (4) בֵּין, (5) עֵץ, (6) עֵשָׂה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zē-rā', (2) dē-sē', (3) rû(ā)h, (4) xēn, (5) 'ô-śē(h), (6) tōḡs', (7) vō, (8) wāy-hī.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Nif'al stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hif'il stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The character of  $\text{—}$  in עֵשָׂה. (7) The D. f. Conjunctive. (8) What inflection includes. (9) The names of the Hebrew letters.

## LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 12, 13.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) וַרְחֵם (15); (3) אֶת־ (23); (4) יָמִים (64); (5) תִּרְשָׁא (65).

## 2. NOTES.

74. וַתֵּצֵא—wāt-tō-ḡē'—and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth:

a. Wāw Conversive ךְּ, and the feminine prefix ת (= she).

b. The ך is a contraction of ך\_ (aw); hence תוֹצֵא is for תוֹצֵא, which, like תוֹשֵׁא, has ׀ under the pref. and is *causative*.

c. The root is יצא, which is for יָצָא, *he-went-forth*.

75. לְמִינֵהוּ—l'mi-né-hu—to-kind-his:

a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as לְמִינוֹ.

b. הָּ is the full form of suffix meaning *his* or *him*; ׀ may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. שְׁלִישִׁי—š'li-ši—third: cf. שְׁנִי *second*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בָּקָר	הַמֵּים	וְהָרָא	מִזְרִיעַ
בָּהוּ	מְבַדִּיל	וְהוֹצֵא	לְמִינֵהוּ
מִרְחַפֶּת	הַמְּקוֹם	עֹשֶׂב	וְרָעוּ

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

59. The full form of the pronom. suffix 3rd p. sg. masc. is הָּ, the short form is ך.

60. There are many nouns that take a supplementary helping-vowel, usually ם, under certain circumstances ם, which is never accented.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5. The Inseparable Prepositions.
2. § 49. 1, 2. The Wāw Conjunctive.
3. § 45. The Article.

### 6. WORD-LESSON

- |                              |                    |                       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (74) תוֹצֵא (see N. 74)      | (77) עֹשֶׂב herb   | (80) שְׁלִישִׁי third |
| (75) מִזְרִיעַ yielding seed | (78) עֹשֶׂה making |                       |
| (76) יָצָא he went-forth     | (79) פֶּרִי fruit  |                       |

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-day the-third* (= the

third day). (2) *The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth* (the-herb and-the-tree. (3) *Let-(there)-be* (a) *place between the seas and-the-land*. (4) *And-she-caused-to-go-forth* (the-wind upon-the-waters. (5) *And-created God* (the-light and-the-darkness in-day one. (6) *Days and-seas and-waters*.

2. (1) וַיִּבְרָא בֵּין הַיָּם לָאָרֶץ, הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר אֲדֹרְכּוּ טוֹב, (2) וַיִּבְרָא אֶת הָרָקִיעַ בַּיּוֹם, (3) וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת-הַדֶּשָׁא, (4) וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַיַּבְשָׁה וְאֶת מְקוֹה הַמַּיִם, (5) הַשָּׁנִי.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) וַלְחִישָׁה, (2) לָרָקִיעַ, (3) וַיִּבְרָא, (4) מִדְּרִיעַ, (5) וַרְעוּבוֹ, (6) מִתְנַחֵת.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yīk-kā-wû, (2) b'θōx, (3) 'ēl+mā-kôm, (4) l'mi-nô, (5) 'ēq, (6) 'šēr, (7) zār-'ô+vô, (8) š'ilîšî.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The helping vowel. (2) The syllable. (3) Pāqāḥ furtive. (4) The forms of the conjunction *and*. (5) The origin of *i* under *w* in וַיְהִי (6) The use of the imperfect with *wāw* conversive. (7) The sign of the definite object, its forms and usage. (8) The influence of laryngeals upon neighbouring vowels.

## LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהִי (19); (2) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) לַיְלָה (34); (6) וַיְהִיבֹן (52).

### 2. NOTES.

77. מְאָרֹת—m'ô-rôṭ—*luminaries*:

a. Sing., מָאוֹר (like מְקוֹם *place*); but when the plur. ending *ōṭ* is added the tone moves one syllable, and the original *ā* is reduced to *ṭ*, § 109. 1. a.

- b. Both *ô*'s are naturally long, though written defectively, § 6. 4 N. 2.  
 c. אור = *light*, but מאור = *luminary*; on this use of מ, see 63.c.

78. בִּרְקִיעַ—bîr-kî(â)—*in-expanse-of*:

- a. Abs. רָקִיעַ (40); const. רְקִיעַ, the original *â* being reduced to *î*, §109. 3. a.  
 b. Before ר the prep. כּ takes *î* instead of *î*, § 47. 2.  
 a. The syl. בִּר (bîr) is closed, § 26. N. 2.  
 d. The *š-wā* under ר is silent, § 10. 2.

79. לְהַבְדִּיל—l'hāv-dîl—*to-cause-a-division*:

- a. An infinitive; the prefix ה shows it to be *causative* (Hif'il).  
 b. D. l. in ה because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

80. וְהָיָה—w'hā-yā—*and-they-shall-be*:

- a. הָיָה = *he-was*; הָיְתָה = *she-was*; הָיוּ = *they-were*.  
 b. But ו connects this with what precedes, and likewise carries on to the perfect the time-sense of the preceding context; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (וּ) which gives the *imperfect* the time-sense of the preceding context, see 18.

81. לְאֹתָם—l'ô-ôôô—*for-signs*:

- a. Sing. אֹת or אוֹת; plur. אֹתָם, by the addition of ôô, § 106. 2.  
 b. Both vowels are naturally long (*ô*), written defectively.

82. וּלְמַעַרְסִים—û-l'mô-'âim—*and-for-seasons*:

- a. The conjunction, before a consonant with *š-wā*, is written וּ § 49. 2.  
 b. The ו is ô, not ô; Méôëë is written before comp. *š-wā*, § 18. 2.  
 c. ע, being a laryngeal, takes a *compound š-wā*, § 42. 3.  
 d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by *šm*.

83. וּלְיָמִים—û-l-yā-mîm—*and-for-days*:

- a. Another case of וּ, instead of וּ, before a consonant with *š-wā*, see 82. a.  
 b. This is an *irregular plural form* from יָמִים *day*.

84. וּשְׁנִים—w'šā-nîm—*and-years*:

a. A masc. pl. ending with a noun (שָׁנָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 106. 4. N.

**85. לְמֵאֲוֹרֹת**—līm-'ō-rōṭ—*for-luminaries*:

a. What was said in 78. b, c, concerning bīr, applies to līm.

b. Here the first ō is written *fully*, the second defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.

**86. לְהַאֲרִי**—l'hā-'r—*to-cause-to-shine*; cf. אֹרֶךְ *light*:

a. Another *causative infinitive* (cf. הִכְדִּיל), but with ׀ under ה instead of ׀, because it is in an *open* syllable, § 28. 1.

**3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.**

עֶרֶב	מֵאֲוֹרֹת	יְהִי	וְשָׁנִים
אֶרֶץ	אֵתָהּ	מֵאֲוֹרֹת	וּבֵין
הָשָׁא	יָמִים	בְּרָקִיעַ	וּלְמִוְעָדִים
וְרַע	שָׁנִים	לְמֵאֲוֹרֹת	וּלְיָמִים

**4. OBSERVATIONS**

61. The *fem.* plur. ending is ōṭ, the *masc.*, fm.

62. For the initial and so-called medial š'wā, see § 10. 1, 2.

63. And is usually written ׀, but before labials and before consonants with š'wā it is written ׀.

**5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.**

- |                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5, | The Inseparable Prepositions.        |
| 2. § 49. 1, 2,       | The Wāw Conjunctive.                 |
| 3. § 10. 1, 2,       | Initial and (so-called) Medial š'wā. |
| 4. § 7. 1-4,         | Classification of Vowel-sounds.      |

**6. WORD-LESSON.**

- |                         |                              |                         |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (81) אֵת <i>sign</i>    | (83) מֵאֲוֹר <i>luminary</i> | (85) שֶׁמֶשׁ <i>sun</i> |
| (82) יָרֵחַ <i>moon</i> | (84) מִוְעָד <i>season</i>   | (86) שָׁנָה <i>year</i> |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sign, the moon, the sun, the year, the season*; (2) *The sun will be seen in the heavens*; (3) *Signs and luminaries and seasons and years*; (4) *The sun shall be (יִהְיֶה) in expanse of the heavens*; (5) *For seasons and for luminaries*; (6) *To cause a division between the day and between the night*; (7) *Seas and waters*; (8) *Days and seas*; (9) *The luminary, the luminaries*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) *הַמְּאֹרֶת מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ*; (2) *וַיִּבְרָא בֵּין הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ*; (3) *הַמְּאֹרֶת הַשְּׁנִי*; (4) *בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם*; (5) *בְּרָא בְּרָקִיעַ בְּרָקִיעַ*; (6) *הַבְּרָקִיעַ אֲשֶׁר הַשָּׁמַיִם בּוֹ*; (7) *לְמַאֲוֶרֶת, לְמַאֲוֶרֶת*.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) *יָרַח*, (2) *מוֹעֵד*, (3) *שָׁמַיִם*, (4) *שָׁנָה*, (5) *מְוָעָרִים*, (6) *יִבְרָא*.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) *hā-'ir*, (2) *'o-ḥōḥ*, (3) *yōm*, (4) *yā-mim*, (5) *hīr-kī(ā)*.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of  $\text{־}$  to  $\text{־}$ . (2) Prepositions  $\text{בְּ}$  and  $\text{לְ}$  with  $\text{י}$ . (3) Wāw Conversive with the past tense. (4.) Various forms of the verb  $\text{הָיָה}$  *he-was*. (5)  $\text{וְ}$  and  $\text{וּ$ . (6)  $\text{־יִם}$  and  $\text{וְיָם}$ . (7) Difference between  $\text{הַבְּרָקִיעַ}$  and  $\text{הָאֵיִר}$ . (8) Nouns with helping vowels. (9) Initial and so-called Medial  $\text{š-wā}$ . (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

## LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 16, 17.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) *מְאֹרֶת* (77); (2) *הַמַּיִם* (56); (3) *מְקוֹם* (58); (4) *בְּרָקִיעַ* (78); (5) *לְהָאֵיר* (86); (6) *הַחֹשֶׁךְ* (28); (7) *וְיָרָא* (22); (8) *וַיִּקְרָא* (29).

## 2. NOTES.

87. וַיַּעַשׂ—wāy-yā-ʾās—and-(he)-made, see 46:

- a. Like עָשָׂה, a short form of the *imperfect*, root עִשָּׂה.
- b. Third syllable, has an unaccented helping or secondary vowel.

88. שְׁנֵי—š-ne—two-of; cf. פְּנֵי faces-of:

- a. The construct state of the numeral שְׁנֵי, of which יָם is the dual ending, §§ 106. 5; 107. 6.
- b. The word has but one syllable, יָ not being a full vowel.

89. הַגְּדֹלִים—häg-g'dô-lîm—the-great (ones):

- a. The article written regularly with ה and D. f., § 45. 1.
- b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending יָם) from גְּדוֹל.
- c. The יָ is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.
- d. The ה and י under ג in the sing. and plur. respectively, both arise from an original ā. In the singular this ā is in an open syl. immediately before the tone and therefore is rounded to ā; in the plural the tone has moved away upon the addition of lîm, and so original ā is reduced to š-wā; cf. sg. m. גְּדוֹל, but sg. f. גְּדוֹלָה, pl. m. גְּדוֹלִים, pl. f. גְּדוֹלוֹת, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to š-wā is called reduction, § 86. 2. b.

90. הַמְּאֹר הַגָּדֹל—häm-mā'ôr hæg-gā-dôl—the-luminary the-great (one):

- a. Both words have a tone-long ā, and a naturally long ô, although in the adjective the ô is written defectively.
- b. Both words have the article in its usual form.

91. לְמַמְשָׁלָתָ—l-mēm-šé-lêš-for-dominion-of:

- a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.
- b. The final ê is a helping vowel.
- c. ל is the prep.; מ, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b; ת, the fem. ending; the root being מָשַׁל.

92. הַקָּטָן—hāk-kā-ṭōn—*the-small*; with tone-long ō.

93. הַכּוֹכָבִים—hāk-kō-kā-vīm—*the stars*:

a. The ך under כ is Méḡēḡ, § 18. 1; under כ it is Sillāk.

b. Cf. כּוֹכַב *star*, כּוֹכָבִים *stars*, הַכּוֹכָבִים *the-stars*.

94. וַיִּתֵּן—wāy-yīt-tēn—and-(he)-gave:

a. וַיִּתֵּן *he-will-give* is the Kāl Imperfect from יָתַן *he-gave*. With Wāw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).

b. The D. f. in יָתַן is for the first radical י, which has been assimilated; cf. מִתְּחַת for תַּחַת, see 49, § 39. 1.

95. אֹתָם—'ō-ṭām—(*them*: the pronominal suffix ם with אָת, another way of writing the sign of def. obj., § 51. 2).

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַגְּדֹלִים הַמְּאֹרֶת—the-luminaries the-great = the great luminaries.

הַגְּדֹל הַמְּאֹר—the-luminary the-great = the great luminary.

הַקָּטָן הַמְּאֹר—the-luminary the-small = the small luminary.

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the *adjective*, second.

65. The noun is masculine,<sup>1</sup> the adjective is masculine.

66. When the noun is sing., the adjective is sing.; when the noun is plur., the adjective is plur.

67. The noun has the article, and so has the adjective.

68. The following is, therefore, the rule governing the position and agreement of an attributive adjective: *The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.*

<sup>1</sup> The noun מְאֹרֶת is masculine, although in the plural it has a feminine form.



## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. § 57. Notes 1, 2, | Tenses and Moods.            |
| 2. § 58. 1.          | The Simple Verb-stem, Kāl.   |
| 3. § 14. 1—3,        | Omission of Dāğs-förtē.      |
| 4. § 11. 2. a, b,    | š-wā under final consonants. |

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                    |                        |                      |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (87) אֹר to shine  | (89) כּוֹכַב star      | (92) רְבִיעִי fourth |
| (88) גָּדוֹל great | (90) מְמַשְׁלָה ruling | (93) שְׁנַיִם two    |
|                    | (91) קָטָן small       |                      |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The great day*; (2) *In the great day*; (3) *And in the great day*; (4) *The great stars*; (5) *The small star*; (6) *The good God*; (7) *He-gave, he-ruled*; (8) *God gave* X *the-luminaries for-(the)-ruling-of the-day and-for-(the)-ruling-of the-night*; (9) *The great luminary (is) the-sun; the small luminary, the-moon*; (10) *The-sun and-the-moon (are) in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens*; (11) *God will-give* X *the-day*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲשֵׂה אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדוֹל; (2) הַכּוֹכַב הַטּוֹב; (3) מוֹעֵד אַחֵר; (4) הַשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית; (5) הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן הַשָּׁנִי; (6) הַמָּאֹר הַשָּׁנִי; (7) הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן הַשָּׁנִי; (8) הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן הַשָּׁנִי; (9) עֵץ הַפֶּרִי; (10) הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ זֶרַע.

3. To be written in English letters: — (1) יֵהֶן, (2) יַעֲשֶׂה, (3) מְמַשְׁלָה, (4) כּוֹכַב, (5) אַתֶּם, (6) בִּרְקִיעַ, (7) לְמַשָּׁל, (8) מְאֹרֶת, (9) הַיּוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—yōm, (2) yōm, (3) ššx, (4) lšx, (5) 'att, (6) talt, (7) yäst, (8) hā-'ōr.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of ך to ךָ. (4)

The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Məðəḡ and Sillōḡ. (6) Assimilation of ן. (7) The infinitive of the root מָשַׁל. (8) The conjunction before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning *second, third, fourth*. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Kāl). (12) Omission of Dāḡəḡ-fōrtə. (13) š-wā under final consonants.

### LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 18–20.

#### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) הַמִּים (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רָקִיעַ (40); (4) תְּהוֹלִים (84); (5) אֲשֶׁר (48); (6) לְמִינֵהוּ (75); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22).

#### 2. NOTES.

96. וְלִמְשַׁל—w·lim-šōl—*and-to-rule*:  
 a. Conjunction וְ; prep. לְ with ׀, § 47. 2; the ׀ under מ silent.  
 b. An infinitive from the root מָשַׁל, cf. 91; tone-long š.  
 97. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה—bāy-yōm ū-vāl-lāy-lā(h)—*in-the-day and-in-the-night*, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.  
 98. וְלִהְבֶּדֶל—ū-l·häv-dil—*and-to-cause-a-division*.  
 a. וְ, § 49. 2; לְ, § 32. 3. c; הִבְדִּיל, see 79.  
 b. The root is בָּדַל (pronounced bā-dāl).  
 99. רְבִיעִי—r·vī·ī—*fourth*; cf. שְׁלִישִׁי *third*.  
 100. יִשְׁרְצוּ—yīš-r·šū—(they) *shall-swarm*:  
 a. Kāl Imperfect 3 pers. plur. masc. from יָשַׁר he-swarmed; יִשְׁרָן he-will-swarm; יִשְׁרְצוּ they-will-swarm.  
 b. Two š-wās—first, silent; second, vocal, § 11. 3. N. 1, 2.  
 c. The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.  
 101. יִשְׁרָן—šš-rəš—*swarm, or, collectively, swarms*:

- a. Like עֶרֶב, אֶרֶץ, רֵשָׁא, זֶרַע and עֵשֶׁב; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called *Seğolates*.
- b. The essential vowel in all these cases, except עֵשֶׁב, was originally ä, which has been deflected to ĕ, § 89. 1. The essential vowel of עֵשֶׁב was originally i.

102. נַפִּישׁ —nə'-fěš—*soul-of*: Another Seğolate, of which the primary form was נִפְּשׁ; cf. the primary form of זֶרַע, viz., זִרְעַ, which appears before the suffix in זֶרְעוֹ, see 73.

103. חַיָּה—häy-yä(h)—*life*. Feminine, as shown by חַיָּה.

104. וְעוֹף—w'ôf—*and-fowl*:

- a. The Wāw Conjunctive pointed regularly with š'wā.
- b. A case of naturally long ô; the final form of פֵּ (Pš).

105. יַעֲוֹף—y'ô-fēf—(he) *shall-fly*:

- a. An Imperfect from the root עוֹף *to-fly*.
- b. Unchangeable ô; both פֵּ's are spirants.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִשְׂרָאֵל	לְמִשְׁלַח	נִפְּשׁ
יִשְׂרָאֵל	הַבְּרִיל	זֶרַע

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

69. The Imperfect Kāl has a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter ʾ, written with i.

70. In forming the plural of the Kāl perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes vocal š'wā.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1 § 50. 1. The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
2. § 50. 2, 3. Pausal forms and Remarks (*to be read only*).

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

(94) חַיָּה life

(96) עוֹף to-fly

(98) שָׂרָץ swarm

(95) נַפֶּשׁ soul

(97) עוֹף fowl

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The waters shall-swarm;* (2) *God created (the-earth, and-he-made) the-heavens;* (3) *And-saw God (the-earth which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good;* (4) *I (am) God who created (the-light;* (5) *Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth;* (6) *We (are) great;* (7) *Thou (m.) (art) small;* (8) *Thou (f.) (art) good;* (9) *Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֲנִי וְהוּא, (2) אֵת בְּרָא, (3) יִקְרָאוּ לַמִּים יָמִים, (4) נִגְדְּלִים הַשָּׁמַיִם, (5) הָעוֹף, (6) אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַנֶּפֶשׁ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׂרָץ, (2) וְלַמָּשָׁל, (3) עוֹף, (4) נַפֶּשׁ, (5) נֶפֶשׁוֹ, (6) וְלַחֲבִדִּיל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) nē'-fēš, (3) m'ō-rōṭ, (4) 'ā-nō-χ, (5) 'ātt, (6) 'āt-tēm, (7) nāḥ'-nū.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segolates. (3) The vowel ē, as derived from ē. (4) The vowel ō. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (7) The simple verb-stem. (8) The Passive. (9) The Causative.

## LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 21—23.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) נֶפֶשׁ (74), (2) וְהוּא (18), (3) הַמַּיִם (44), (4) חַיָּה (102, 103); (5) וְעֵשׂ (46).

## 2. NOTES.

106. וַיִּבְרָא—wäy-yiv-rä'—*and*-(he)-*created*:

- a. וַיִּבְרָא *he-will-create*, but with ו the force of the tense is changed.  
 b. Compare (1) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא with (2) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא.

107. הַתַּנִּינִים—hät-tän-ni-nim—*the-sea-monsters*:

- a. Points in ת and נ are D. f., because preceded by vowels.  
 b. The ׀ under נ is i written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.  
 c. (1) Article .ה, (2) noun תַּנִּין, (3) plural ending ים.

108. כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ—köl+në'-fëš—*every+soul-of*:

- a. כָּל is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Mäx-këf always loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.  
 b. An *unaccented* closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is ׀ a short vowel? *It is*. In this word we have for the first time ö, or Kämëš-ḥäṭûf, which is represented by the same sign<sup>1</sup> (׀) as ä, § 5. 5.

109. הַחַיָּה—hä(h)-ḥäy-yä(h)—*the-life*: The article with its D. f. implied, § 45. 2; Méöğ, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

110. הַרִמְשָׁת—hä-rö-më'-šëš—*the-(one)-creeping*:

- a. The article with D. f. rejected and ׀ rounded to ׀, § 45. 3.  
 b. A participle (although without ׀) fem. (ת) sg. from רָמַשׁ,  
 c. Observe that the ׀ is ö, not ö, although defectively written.

111. וַיִּשְׂרְצוּ—ää-r'şû—(they) *swarmed*:

- a. *He-swarmed* וַיִּשְׂרַץ, *they-swarmed* וַיִּשְׂרְצוּ; cf. וַיִּשְׂרַץ *he-will-swarm*, וַיִּשְׂרְצוּ *they-will-swarm*; and so בָּרָא *he-created*, בָּרְאוּ *they-created*; קָרָא *he-called*, קָרְאוּ *they-called*; נָתַן *he-gave*, נָתְנוּ *they-gave*.  
 b. Käl Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending ׀.

<sup>1</sup> There is practically no difference in pronunciation between ׀ = ä and ׀ = ö; but in this book they are transliterated differently in order to emphasize the difference in their origin.

112. לְמִינֵהֶם—l'mi-nê-hêm—to-kinds-their:

- a. הֶם is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. a.  
b. ם (= ê) is a defective writing for ם the plur. const. ending.

113. כָּנָף—kâ-nâf—wing:

- a. The first ף is â, because *before* the tone and in an open syllable:  
the second is â because *under* the tone, § 31. 1. a. (1), c.  
b. Const. sing. would be כָּנָף; dual would be כְּנָפִים.

114. וַיְבָרֶךְ—wäy-vâ'rêx—and-(he)-blessed:

- a. Root is בָּרַךְ, ם being sign of Impf., and ן the conjunction.  
b. D. f. of ן omitted from ם, which has only a šwâ, § 14. 2.  
c. The final ך has, as always, a šwâ, § 11. 2. a.  
d. In the syllable וַי ay forms a diphthong, hence the following ך is a spirant.  
e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יָקָרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקְוּ, or (3) the causative-stem, as seen in מְבַרְכֵּל, יִבְרַךְ. It is a *new* stem, viz., the *intensive*. The form would regularly be יִבְרַךְ, but ך rejects the D. f., and the preceding ם becomes ף, while, by a change of tone, ם yields to ף; cf. אָתָּה, but אַתָּה (23).  
f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dāğēš-förtē in the second radical, not, as in יִקְוּ (55), in the first.

115. לֵאמֹר—lê-môr—to-say, generally translated *saying*:

- a. Inf. const. of אָמַר say is אֹמֵר; cf. מִשֵּׁל (96) from מָשַׁל.  
b. Before אָ, the prep. ל takes ף, giving לֵאמֹר, § 47/3.  
c. א being weak, finally quiesces, carrying ף along with it, and in compensation ף becomes ê.

116. פְּרִי—p'rû—be-ye-fruitful: A Kāl Imperative plural.

117. וּרְבוּ—û-rû—and-multiply-ye: Kāl Imperative plur. with Wāw Conjunctive, here ן before a consonant with šwâ, § 49. 2.

118. וּמִלֵּא—û-mil-û—and-fill-ye:

a. Wāw Conjunctive before a labial is written ױ, § 49. 2.

b. Š-wā is silent, §§ 10. 2. b; 26. 4. N.

c. Kāl Imperative plural of מלא, ױ indicating the plural.

119. בַּיָּמִים—bāy-yām-mīm—in-the-seas:

a. יָם sea, יָמִים seas, הַיָּמִים the-seas, בַּיָּמִים in-the-seas.

b. Cf. יוֹם day, יָמִים days, הַיָּמִים the-days, בַּיָּמִים in-the-days.

120. וְהָעוֹף—w'hā-'ōf—and-the-fowl, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.

121. יִרְבֵּה—yī'-rēv—let-(him)-multiply:

a. Kāl Impf., short form, from same root as רָבַן (117).

b. ׀ is the pref. of the Impf.; ר and ב, radicals; third radical lacking.

c. ם is a helping vowel.

122. הַמִּישִׁי—h-mi-ši—fifth, § 9. 2.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָקָרָא - קָרָא	מִרְחַפָּה	הַיָּמִים
יָבֵרָא - בָּרָא	מִמְשָׁלָה	הַחֲמִיָּה
יִשְׁרְצוּ - שָׂרְצוּ	רִמְשָׁה	הַרְמָשָׁה

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

71. Upon the addition of ױ in the Impf. as well as in the Perf. the vowel of the second radical becomes vocal š-wā.

72. The feminine ending ת is often preceded by an unaccented ם, inserted for euphony.

73. The article is ה; while ה (also ה) takes the D. f. by implication, ר (also ע and א) entirely rejects it.

74. The quiescence of a consonant is usually compensated for by the strengthening of the preceding vowel.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 106, 2. *b*, The fem. ending ת attached to a stem by means of ׀.  
 2. § 106, 2. *c*, The fem. ending ת changed to ה־.  
 3. § 42, 1. 3<sup>a</sup> The peculiarities of laryngeals.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (99) כָּל־ <i>all, every</i> | (102) תַּנִּין <i>sea-monster</i> |
| (100) כָּנף <i>wing</i>      | (103) בָּרַךְ <i>he-blessed</i>   |
| (101) רָמַשׁ <i>he-crept</i> | (104) מָלֵא <i>he-filled</i>      |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God said, "Let-there-be (an)-expanse and-he-created X+ the-heavens.* (2) *And-he-made X+the-great stars (lit. the-stars the-great).* (3) *Fill-ye the-waters and-multiply-ye in-the-seas.* (4) *And-blessed God every+winged fowl (lit. every+fowl-of wing).* (5) *Let-multiply the-fowl upon+the-earth.* (6) *God blessed X every living-thing that creeps (lit. X every soul-of the-life the-creeping);* (7) *The-waters swarmed according-to-their-kinds.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) יִבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־ (2) הַתַּנִּינִים בַּיּוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי (3) וַיִּשְׂרְצוּ הַמִּים לְמִינֵהֶם (4) בָּרַךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָרֶץ (5) יִרְבַּ הָעוֹף עַל־הָאָרֶץ (6) נָתַן אֶת־הַמִּים לְמִינֵהֶם וְעַל־הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—אֶת־, יִבְרָךְ, שִׂרְצוּ, הַתַּנִּינִים, וּרְבוּ, חֲמִישִׁי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) *kōl*, (2) *kōl+*, (3) *yī-rēv*, (4) *šē-rēš*, (5) *hā(h)-hāy-yā(h)*, (6) *nāf-šō*, (7) *š-nē*.

\* Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked *a*, *b*, *c*, etc.



## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (2) The feminine ending הָ. (3) The dual ending. (4) The intensive stem. (5) The peculiarities of laryngeals. (6) Compensatory strengthening of vowels.

## LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 24—26.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) כָּל־ (108); (2) וְלִמְשָׁל (96); (3) וּבְלִילָהּ (97); (4) לְהָאִיר (86); (5) אֶת־הָאֹר (23); (6) וַיְהִי (43).

## 2. NOTES.

123. תֹּצֵא—tô-ʔē—*Let (her) cause-to-go-forth*:

- a. ʔ (ô) is contracted from תַּ; תֹּצֵא is like תִּצְאָה (65).  
b. Hif'il Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

124. לְמִינָהּ—l'mi-nāh—*to-kind-her*:

- a. ל *to*, מִין *kind*, הָ *her*; cf. לְמִינֵהוּ.  
b. The point in הָ is neither D. f. nor D. 1.; it is inserted to show that הָ has a consonantal force and is *not* silent, for הָ at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Mäppik, § 16. 1.

125. בְּהֵמָה—b'hē-mā(h)—*cattle*:

- a. הָ, having no Mäppik, is silent; the noun is fem., § 106. 2. a.

126. וְרֶמֶשׂ—wā-rē-mēs—*and-creeper*:

- a. Wāw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives ׀, § 49. 4; cf. וְכָהֵן (11).  
b. רֶמֶשׂ is a Segolate noun from the same root as רִמְשָׁה (110).  
c. The secondary, helping vowel is not accented.

127. חַיַּת־אָרֶץ—w'hāy-ôô+'ē-rēs—*and-beast-of +earth*:

- a. חַיָּה (absolute) = *life* or *beast*; חַיִּית is construct, § 107. 2, 4.  
b. ʔ is an old ending, now obsolete, § 105. 1. Rem.

- c. חִיתִּי is for חִיתִּי, but ׀ under ך has become silent ׀, D. f. in ך being dropped, and ך forms a diphthong; hence ח is spirant.

128. חִית—hāy-yāḡ—*beast-of*: with the same meaning as the preceding *archaic* form חִיתִּי; here D. f. remains.

129. הָאָרְמָה—hā-'āḏā-mā(h)—*the-ground*:

- a. The article before a weak laryngeal has ׀, § 45. 3.  
 b. The vowel before a compound šwā always has Méḡēḡ, § 18. 3.  
 c. א, a laryngeal, takes compound rather than simple šwā, § 9. 2.  
 d. ה, having no Mäppik (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 106. 2. c.

130. נַעֲשֶׂה—nā-'āśē(h)—*we-will-make*, or, *let-us-make*:

- a. Of these four consonants only *three* can be radicals; the root is עֶשֶׂה.  
 b. The ך, from pronoun אֲנִי *we*, indicates 1 p. pl., *we*, just as ך indicates 3 m. sg., *he*, and ך, 3 fem. sg., *she*.  
 c. The laryngeal ך takes *compound* šwā, § 9. 2.  
 d. Méḡēḡ, as always, before a compound šwā, § 18. 3.  
 e. The vowel הָ is é, cf. same vowel in וְהִרְאָה (59) and עֶשֶׂה (71).  
 f. To the first syl. ׀ is an overhanging sound helping in the transition from the laryngeal to the following sibilant.

131. אָדָם—'ā-dām—*man*: both vowels changeable.

132. בְּעֶלְמֵנוּ—b'šāl-mē-nū—*in-image-our*:

- a. Prep. בְּ; noun עֶלְמֵ; connecting-vowel ׀; suffix נֵנוּ.  
 b. The accent ׀ is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.

133. כְּדִמּוּתֵנוּ—klā-mū-ḡḡ-nū—*according-to-likeness-our*:

- a. כ has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.  
 b. The šwā becomes silent, as in לְמִשְׁלֵל (96), after the inseparable preposition.  
 c. The noun is דִּמּוּת, the suf. and connecting-vowel being נֵנוּ.

**134. וַיִּרְדּוּ—w'yir-dû—and-they-shall-have-dominion:**

a. ך = *and*; ך indicates Impf. ך, plural; radicals, ך and ך.

**135. בִּרְנַת—vîd-ğâṭ—in-fish-of:**

a. The stroke over ב is Râfê, § 16. 2.

b. Prep., before a consonant with š'wâ, takes ך, § 47. 2.

c. On ġ, see §§ 10. 2, b. and 28. 4.

d. Noun in abs., בִּרְנַת; in const., בִּרְנַת, § 106. 2. a. (2).

**136. הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֶמֶשׂ—hâ-rê-mēs hâ-rô-mēs—the-creeper the-creeper:**  
ing: the noun and the participle, both with article.

**3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.**

וְבוֹהוּ	פָּרוּ	חִיָּה	לְאִמֹּר for לְאִמֹּר
וְרֶמֶשׂ	רְבוּ	חִית	תּוֹצֵא for תּוֹצֵא
לְמִים	מְלֵאוּ	חִיתוּ	לְמִינָה for לְמִינָה

**4. OBSERVATIONS.**

75. Contractions are common; thus וְ (âw) becomes ו; וְ (â-hâ) becomes וְ (âh). The result is always a naturally long vowel.

76. The original fem. ending, was תְּ, which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the ת is lost and the preceding ך becomes ך.

77. The Imperative has only a second person.

78. Before a tone-syllable Wâw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions may take a tone-long ך,

**5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.**

1. § 51. 1. a—c, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.

2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with אֵת.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

(105) אֲרָמָה ground

(108) רָבָה he-multiplied

(106) בְּהֵמָה cattle

(109) רֶמֶשׁ creeper

(107) פָּרָה he-was-fruitful

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God created *(them)*; (2) He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye *(+the-seas)*; (3) The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth; (4) The-day the-fifth; (5) (The) beast-of-the-earth was (fem.) upon+the-ground; (6) To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their; (7) His-day, my-day, her-day; (8) God made *(+the-creeper)* upon+the-ground; (9) The-cattle the-good (f.); (10) The good beast; (11) And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was +good; (12) The-waters (are) in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וְהָעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף; (2) וְתוֹצֵא וְתוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה וְאֶת- (3) הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא וְעֵשֶׂב וְעֵץ וְיִבְרָךְ אֶת-כָּל-רֶמֶשׁ הָאֲדָמָה (4) הָרֶמֶשׁ וְאֶת חֵית הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) מְלֵא, (2) רָבָה, (3) תוֹצֵא, (4) בְּרָךְ, (5) בְּהֵמָה, (6) לְמִינָהּ, (7) לְאִמּוֹר, (8) תוֹצֵא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) bēn, (4) bēn, (5) bēn+, (6) rē'-mēs, (7) ḥāy-ṯō, (8) bāy-yām-mīm, (9) 'šēr, (10) rēx, (11) vā'-rēx.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const. of אָמַר with prep. ל. (4) Difference between the words for sea, seas and day, days. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d per. fem. (7) Mäppf. (8) Relation between the fem. affixes הִ- and תִּ-. (9) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (10) Pronominal suffixes with אֵת.

## LESSON XVI.—GENESIS I. 27—29.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְעוֹף (104); (2) בְּהֵמָה (125); (3) וְרֶמֶשׁ (126); (4) וַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אֹתָם (95); (6) וַיִּבְרָךְ (114); (7) פָּרוּ (116); (8) וּרְבוּ (117); (9) וּמְלֵאוּ (118); (10) חַיָּה (103); (11) הָרֶמְשִׁית (110).

## 2. NOTES.

137. בְּצַלְמוֹ—b'ṣāl-mō—in-image-his:

- a. בְּ *in*; צֶלֶם, *see* 132. a; וְ *his*, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זָרְעוֹ (73).  
 b. The accent over מ is disjunctive, cf. ׀ (132. b).

138. בְּצֶלֶם—b'ṣē-lēm—in-image-of:

- a. בְּ has D. 1. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.  
 b. This is the usual form of the noun, but צֶלֶם (137. a) is the *primary* form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. זָרַע, but זָרְעוֹ (73); and so אֶרֶץ, but אֶרְצוֹ, עָרַב, but עָרְבוּ, נָפֶשׁ, but נַפְשׁוֹ etc., § 109. 4. a, b.

139. אֹתוֹ—'ō-ō—(him, § 51. 2.

140. זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה—zā-xār ū-n'qē-vā(h)—male and-female:

- a. זָכָר is a noun like אָדָם, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 90. 1. a.  
 b. Wāw Conj., before a consonant with ṣ'wā, is ׀ § 49. 2.  
 c. The ending ה־ is the feminine affix, § 106. 2. c.

141. לָהֶם—lā-hēm—to-them, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b. and N.

142. וַיִּקְבְּשֶׁהָ—w'xlv-ṣū-hā—and-subdue-ye-her:

- a. וְ *and*; קָבַשׁ *for* קָבַשׁוּ [cf. מְלֵאוּ (118)] *subdue-ye her*; the root being קָבַשׁ.  
 b. ׀ is usually ū, but here a defective writing for ׀ (ū), the sign of the plural; ū is sounded as u in *put*, but ū as oo in *tool*.

143. וְיָרְדוּ—ū-rā—and-have-ye-dominion:

a. On ך see § 49. 2; the accent  $\underline{\hspace{.1em}}$  over ך is disjunctive.

144. בָּרַנַּת—bîr-ṣāṭ—*in-flesh-of*; cf. בָּרַנַּת (135):

a. ך has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3:

145. הִנֵּה—hîn-nē—*behold!* an interjectional adverb.

146. נָתַתִּי—nā-ṭāt'-tî—I-have-given:

a. D. f. in ת is for נ assimilated, נָתַתִּי = נָתַתִּי; root נָתַן.

b. The ending תִּי = I; cf. אָמַר he-said, אָמַרְתִּי I-said; יָדַע he-knew, יָדַעְתִּי I-knew; מִשַּׁל he-ruled, מִשַּׁלְתִּי I-ruled.

147. לָכֶם—lā-xēm—to-you (m.):

a. Prep. has ך, cf. לָמִים (45), לָהֶם (141).

b. כֶּם is the pronominal suffix for the 2d. pl. masc.

148. זֹרַע זֹרַע—zô-rē(ă) zā'-rā'—*seeding seed*:

a. זֹרַע is the active participle of the Kāl stem—note the ô.

b. On ך under ץ read § 42. 2. d.

c. זֹרַע is for זֹרַע (69), on account of the accent (ײַ), § 38. 2.

149. יִהְיֶה—yîh-yē(h)—*he* (i. e., *it*)—*shall-be*:

a. Observe the Mépêğ with ך and that the š-wā is silent, § 18. 5.

b. Root, הָיָה; ך indicates Impf. cf. shortened form יְהִי (19).

150. לֶאֱכֹל—l'ôx-lā(h)—*for-food*:

a. The ך under א, in an unaccented closed syl. is ô, not ā.

b. The root is plainly אָכַל he-ate; הָײַ indicates fem.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בָּצַלְמוֹ	בָּצַלְמוֹ	צֶלֶם	צֶלְמִנוּ	אַתֶּם	בְּבִשָּׁה
וְדָדוֹ	בָּרַנַּת	צֶלְמוֹ	אַתּוּ	לָהֶם	בְּבִשָּׁה

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between a spirant and the

preceding vowel, the spirant does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāḡēš-lēnē.

80. Segolates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.

81. The suffix meaning *him* is ך, *them* הם or ם.

82. The personal *pre*-fix 1 p. pl. meaning *we* is the letter ן; the pronominal *suf*-fix *our* is ןן; *her* is ךָ.

83. Syllables ending with laryngeals and having a short vowel followed by a compound Š-wā are loosely closed; the Š-wā eases the transition between the laryngeal and the following consonant.

#### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 52. 1. a, b, c, and 2, The Demonstrative Pronouns.
2. § 53. 1. a, b, The Relative Particle.
3. § 54. 1, 2. a—d, The Interrogative Pronouns.

#### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                               |                                  |                               |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (110) אָדָם <i>man</i>        | (113) זָכָר <i>male</i>          | (116) צֶלֶם <i>image</i>      |
| (111) דָּגָה <i>fish</i>      | (114) כִּבֵּשׁ <i>he-subdued</i> | (117) רָדָה <i>he-subdued</i> |
| (112) דְּמוּת <i>likeness</i> | (115) נִקְבָּה <i>female</i>     | (had-dominion)                |

#### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

הַמְאֹר הַגָּדֹל = *the-luminary the-great* = the great luminary.

הַמְאֹר הַקָּטָן = *the-luminary the-small* = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה = *the-day the-this* = this day.

הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת = *the-earth the-this (f.)* = this earth.

הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה = *the-heavens the-these* = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, *both noun and demonstrative receiving the article.*

### 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:<sup>1</sup>—(1) *The great place*; (2) *The great heavens*; (3) *The good seed*; (4) *The good luminaries*; (5) *This male and this female*; (6) *These luminaries which (are) in the heavens*; (7) *This good place*;<sup>2</sup> (8) *These great luminaries*; (9) *This spirit (f.)*, (10) *Who created man in his image?* (11) *Who made this light?* (12) *To whom (are) these heavens and this earth?* (13) *What did God create in beginning?*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרְצָה הַזֹּאת; (2) מֶה-הַיּוֹם הַנֶּרָל; (3) הַפֶּרִי הַטוֹב הַזֶּה; (4) הַשָּׁנִים הָאֵלֶּה; (5) לְמִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (6) מֶה-קָּרָא לִיבִשָּׁה; (7) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לָהֶם; (8) וְהִרְחֵם אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָאָרֶץ לוֹ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶה, (2) זֹאת, (3) אֵלֶּה, (4) אֲשֶׁר, (5) מִי, (6) מֶה, (7) יִזְכֵּר, (8) נִקְבָּה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d'mûθ, (2) ḡāθ, (3) dā-ḡā(h), (4) lā-hēm, (5) 'ô-θô.

### 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Laryngeals with compound š'wā. (2) The vowel הָ. (3) Accents ֿ, ֿ, ֿ. (4) Loosely closed syllables. (5) Medial š'wā. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Rāfē. (8) Primary form of Segolates. (9) אֵת, אֶת, אֵת. (10) The vowel ֿ. (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

<sup>1</sup> In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew one word will not be joined together by hyphens.

<sup>2</sup> The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.



## LESSON XVII—GENESIS I. 30, 31.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) עֶשֶׂב (67); (2) זֶרַע (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ (73. e); (4) חַיִּית (128);  
 (5) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (6) וַיֵּרָא (22); (7) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36).

## 2. NOTES.

151. רֹמֵשׁ—rô-més—*creeper* (literally, *creeping*):

- a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ê; Kâl act. part., cf. זֶרַע (148).  
 b. This ô (in Kâl act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.

152. אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק—'èθ+kôl+yê-rêk—(X+every+greenness-of:

- a. On the short vowels ֶ and ִ see § 17. 2.  
 b. יֶרֶק, like אֶרֶץ and many others, is an *a*-class Segolate.

153. עָשָׂה—'â-â(h)—*he-made*:

- a. Kâl Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the root-form from which came וַיַּעַשׂ (46),  
 and עָשָׂה (71).

154. מְאֹד—m'ôd—*exceedingly*: an adverb.

155. הַשִּׁשִּׁי—hâš-šîš-šî—*the-sixth*.

## 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אֶת-כָּל-עֶשֶׂב	וְכָל-חַיִּית	נָתַתִּי (I)
אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק	וְכָל-עוֹף	לָכֶם (you)
אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר	וְכָל רֹמֵשׁ	בּוֹ (him)

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

84. Note, in cases cited above, how ֶ and ִ give place to ֶ and ִ (ô), when, as when the word is joined by Mäkkêf to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.

85. The conjunction וְ is written וְ before a consonant with š-wâ.

86. הִי = I; כֶּם = you; וְ for הוּא = him.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7, Pronunciation of ק, ט, צ.  
 2. § 3. 2, 3, Letters with double forms, and with similar forms.  
 3. § 4. 1, 2, Classification of Letters.  
 4. § 12. 2, 3, Spirants with Šwā preceding, with disjunctive accent preceding.  
 5. § 15. 1, 3, Dāḡēš-fōrtē compensative and conjunctive.  
 6. § 16. 1, 2, Mäppik and Rāfé.  
 7. § 26. 2, N. 1. Sharpened syllables.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- (118) אָכְלָה *food* (120) נָתַן *he-gave* (122) מְאֹד *exceedingly*  
 (119) הִנֵּה *behold* (121) יֵרֶק *greenness* (123) שִׁשִּׁי *sixth*

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

עַל־פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם = *upon+faces-of the-waters* = upon the face[s] of the waters.

רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים = *spirit-of God* = the spirit of God.

לְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם = *to-collection-of the-waters* = to the collection of waters.

כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה = *all+soul(s)-of the-life* = all the souls of life.

בְּדַת הַיָּם = *in-fish-of the-sea* = in the fish of the sea.

Principle 3.—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

Principle 4.—If the second of the nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as *definite*.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I knew that thou (m.) (art) good*; (2) *I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food*; (3) *The tree yielded (Heb., made) good fruit*; (4) *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food*; (5) *(There) was fruit in all the earth*; (6) *All that God made was exceedingly good*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּיוֹם אַחֵר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים; (2) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַרְקִיעַ; אֶת-הָאוֹר; (3) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (4) הָיְתָה הַיְבָשָׁה וְתוֹצֵא עֵשֶׂב וְעֵץ; (5) בְּיוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-עוֹף; (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת דָּגַת הַיָּם; (7) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה; (8) וַיְבָרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אֶכְלָה, (2) יָרַק, (3) זָרַע, (4) יוֹם, (5) בָּקָר, (6) בֵּן, (7) בֵּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) xēm, (3) hâ, (4) h'mf, (5) xâ, (6) nû, (7) 'ëllê.

### LESSON XVIII.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XVII., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

#### 1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הָיָה, he will compare הָיְתָה she was, יָהִי let-(there)-be, וְיָהִי and-let-(there)-be, וְיָהִי and-(there)-was, וְיָהִי and-they-shall-be, יִהְיֶה it-shall-be.]

#### 1. VERBS.

רָדָה <sup>26</sup>	יָקָה <sup>1</sup>	נָתַן <sup>17</sup>	יָצָא <sup>12</sup>	בָּרַךְ <sup>22</sup>	אָוַר <sup>15</sup>
יָחַף <sup>2</sup>	קָרָא <sup>5</sup>	עוֹף <sup>20</sup>	כָּבַשׁ <sup>28</sup>	דָּשָׂא <sup>11</sup>	יָאֵמַר <sup>2</sup>
רָמַשׁ <sup>21</sup>	רָאָה <sup>4</sup>	עָשָׂה <sup>7</sup>	מָלָא <sup>22</sup>	הָיָה <sup>2</sup>	בָּרַל <sup>4</sup>
שָׂרַץ <sup>21</sup>	רָבָה <sup>22</sup>	פָּרָה <sup>22</sup>	מָשַׁל <sup>18</sup>	זָרַע <sup>11</sup>	יְבָרָא <sup>1</sup>

\* The Infinitive form, see § 55, 8.

## 2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

דָּרָקִיעַ <sup>5</sup>	עוֹף <sup>20</sup>	לֵל <sup>5</sup>	חֲמִישִׁי <sup>23</sup>	בְּהֶמָה <sup>24</sup>	אָדָם <sup>26</sup>
שְׁלִישִׁי <sup>13</sup>	עֵל <sup>2</sup>	לֵילָה <sup>5</sup>	חֶשֶׁךְ <sup>2</sup>	בֵּין <sup>4</sup>	אֲדָמָה <sup>25</sup>
שָׁמַיִם <sup>1</sup>	עֵץ <sup>11</sup>	מָאֹד <sup>31</sup>	טוֹב <sup>4</sup>	בָּקָר <sup>5</sup>	אֹר <sup>3</sup>
שָׁנָה <sup>14</sup>	עָרֵב <sup>5</sup>	מָאוּר <sup>14</sup>	יְבֶשֶׁה <sup>9</sup>	נָרוֹל <sup>16</sup>	אוֹת <sup>14</sup>
שָׁנִי <sup>8</sup>	עֹשֶׁב <sup>11</sup>	מוֹעֵד <sup>14</sup>	יוֹם <sup>5</sup>	דָּגָה <sup>26</sup>	אָחֵר <sup>5</sup>
שָׁנִים <sup>16</sup>	פָּנִים <sup>2</sup>	מַיִם <sup>2</sup>	יּוֹם <sup>10</sup>	דָּמוּת <sup>26</sup>	אֲכָלָה <sup>29</sup>
שָׁרָץ <sup>20</sup>	פָּרִי <sup>11</sup>	מִין <sup>11</sup>	רֶקֶק <sup>30</sup>	רֶשָׁא <sup>11</sup>	אֵל <sup>9</sup>
שִׁשִּׁי <sup>31</sup>	צֶלֶם <sup>26</sup>	מִמְשָׁלָה <sup>16</sup>	כֶּבֶד <sup>26</sup>	הֵא <sup>1</sup>	אֱלֹהִים <sup>1</sup>
תְּהוֹ <sup>2</sup>	קָטָן <sup>16</sup>	מֶן <sup>7</sup>	כּוֹכָב <sup>16</sup>	הֶהָה <sup>29</sup>	אֶרֶץ <sup>1</sup>
תְּהוֹם <sup>2</sup>	רֵאשִׁית <sup>1</sup>	מִקְוָה <sup>10</sup>	כִּי <sup>4</sup>	יָן <sup>1</sup>	אֶשֶׁר <sup>7</sup>
תָּוֶךְ <sup>2</sup>	רִבְעִיעִי <sup>19</sup>	מָקוֹם <sup>2</sup>	כָּל <sup>21</sup>	זָכָר <sup>27</sup>	אֵת <sup>1</sup>
תַּחַת <sup>7</sup>	רוּחַ <sup>2</sup>	נֶפֶשׁ <sup>20</sup>	כֵּן <sup>7</sup>	יָרַע <sup>11</sup>	כִּי <sup>1</sup>
תַּגִּין <sup>21</sup>	רָקִישׁ <sup>24</sup>	נִקְבָּה <sup>27</sup>	כָּנָף <sup>21</sup>	חִיָּה <sup>20</sup>	בְּהוֹ <sup>2</sup>

## 2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see p.—).

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see p. —).

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see p. —).

4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. —).

## 3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
2. Pron. of *Ḥ, Ḣ, Ḥ, Ḥ*, § 2. 1-4.
3. Pron. of *Ḥ, Ḣ, Ḥ, Ḥ*, § 2. 5-8.
4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
5. Classification of letters, § 4. 1, 2.
6. Pronunciation of *Ḥ* § 5. 1.
7. Pron. of *Ḥ*, § 5. 6. a.
8. Vowel-letters, *Ḥ, Ḣ, Ḥ*, § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
9. Classificat'n of vowel-sounds, § 7. 1-4.
10. Names of vowels, § 8.
11. Simple *Ḥ-wā*, § 9. 1.
12. Compound *Ḥ-wā*, § 9. 2.
13. Initial *Ḥ-wā*, § 10. 1, 2.
14. Silent *Ḥ-wā*, § 11.
15. *Dāḡḡ-lēnē*, § 12. 1, and N. 1.
16. D. l. after a *Ḥ-wā*, § 12. 2.
17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § 12. 3.
18. *Dāḡḡ-förtē*, § 13. 1, 2, and Note 1.
19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
21. *Māppīk* and *Rāfē*, § 16. 1, 2.
22. Use of *Māḡḡkēf*, § 17. 1-2.
23. *Māḡḡḡḡ*, § 18. 1.
24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1, 2. N. 1. 2.
26. Syllabification, § 27. 1-3.
27. Quantity of vowels in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 30. 7.
29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under 31. 3.
30. Peculiarities of laryngeals § 42. 1-3.
31. The article, § 45. 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
32. Inseparable prepositions, § 47. 1-5.
33. *Wāw* conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. a-c, 2.
36. Demonstrative pronoun, § 52. 1. a-c, 2.
37. Relative particle, § 53. 1. a, b.
38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. a-d.
39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
42. Simple verb-stem, § 58. 1, 2. a-c.
43. Gender of nouns, § 106. 1, 2. a, b.
44. Number of nouns, § 106. 3-5.
45. States of nouns, § 107. 1, 2.

## 4. EXERCISE.\*

Write

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.*
2. *Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.*
3. *The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.*
4. *The day, in which is light.*
5. *The fruit, in which is seed.*
6. *The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.*
7. *The sun will be seen in the heavens.*
8. *To cause a division between the day and the night.*
9. *And in the great day. The great stars.*
10. *The great luminary is the sun; the small luminary is the moon.*
11. *The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.*
12. *Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth.*
13. *And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.*
14. *God created the earth, and he created the heavens.*
15. *The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.*
16. *His day, her day, my day.*
17. *The beast of the earth was upon the ground.*
18. *This good place.*
19. *These great luminaries.*
20. *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.*

## LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 1-3.

## NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (2) הָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עֵשָׂה (153); (4) אֵתָם (95); (5) כִּי (24); (6) בּוֹ (73); (7) אִשָּׁר (48).

\* These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

## 2. NOTES.

156. וַיִּכְלּוּ—and-(they)-were-finished; cf. וַיִּכְרְּךָ (114), יָקוּן (55):  
 a. D. f. omitted from ו, § 14. 2; ך indicates the plural number.  
 b. The ך, in verbal forms, always marks the *passive*; under the first radical it indicates the Pū'al (intensive passive) stem, § 58.  
 4. a. c.  
 c. Root is כִּלָּה, meaning in Pī'el, *finish*, in Pū'al, *be-finished*.  
 157. וְכָל-צָבָאָם—and-all+host-their; cf. נְדָרִים, אֵת- (89. d):  
 a. ך acc. to § 49. 1; ך is ם, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 29. 5.  
 b. צָבָא host, but צָבָאָם host-their; the original = which became ך in an open syl. before the tone, is reduced to ך when the tone moves farther away, § 36. 2. b.  
 c. ם is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1.  
 158. וַיִּכְלּוּ—and-(he)-finished; cf. וַיִּכְרְּךָ וַיִּכְלּוּ:  
 a. Shorter form for וַיִּכְלּוּ, the Pī'el of כִּלָּה (156. c).  
 b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from ו because without a full vowel, one from ך because final, § 14. 1, 2.  
 159. בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי—in-the-day the-seventh:  
 a. The accent ֿ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי marks the end of a *secondary section*. It is called Zākēf kātōn, i. e., little Zākēf, § 24. 4.  
 160. מְלָאכְתּוֹ—work-his; cf. וְרָעוּ וְרָאִיתָ:  
 a. Abs. sg. מְלָאכְתּוֹ; א has lost its consonantal force.  
 b. The original = of ל is retained unchanged because it is in a closed unaccented syl., § 29. 1. a.; in the abs. form = is rounded to ך, being in an open, pretone syl.  
 d. The abs. has הַ, but the form with suf. has ת, § 106. 2. a.  
 161. וַיִּשְׁבַּת—and-he-rested; cf. וַיִּקְרָא, וַיִּקְרָא:

<sup>1</sup> Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least one important point in common with that new word.

- a. This is the regular form of the Kāl Impf., the  $\text{־}$  in **יִקְרָא** and **יִבְרָא** being due to the presence of the weak letter **א**.  
 b. The  $\text{־}$  in this word is  $\bar{o}$  (tone-long), not  $\bar{o}$ .  
 c. The root is plainly **שָׁבַת** *he-rested*, see below, 163.

162. **וַיְקַדֵּשׁ**—*and-he-sanctified*; cf. **וַיְבָרֶךְ**, **וַיִּבְלֶה**.

- a. D. f. omitted from  $\text{־}$ , as in **וַיְהִי**, **וַיְבָרֶךְ**, **וַיִּבְלֶה**.  
 b. The root is **קָדַשׁ**, meaning, as a verbal form, *he-was-holy*.  
 c. The first radical has  $\text{־}$ , the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pi'el form; read §§ 58. 3.; 65. 2. a. b.  
 d. Compare each vowel-sound in **וַיְקַדֵּשׁ** and **וַיְבָרֶךְ**, and note that the latter has  $\text{־}$  instead of  $\text{־}$ , because **ר** refuses D. f., and  $\text{־}$  instead of  $\text{־}$ , because the accent is on the penult.  
 e. The root means *be-holy*; the Pi'el, here intensive or causative, means *make-holy, sanctify*, § 58. 3. c.

163. **שָׁבַת**—*he-rested*; cf. **קָרָא**, **בָּרָא**.

- a. Kāl Perf. 3 masc. sing. of the strong verb **שָׁבַת**.

164. **לַעֲשׂוֹת**—*to-make, i. e., in-making*.

- a. The prep. **ל** with  $\text{־}$ , because of following laryngeal, § 47. 3.  
 b. **עָשׂוֹת** is a Kāl Inf. const. of **עָשָׂה**.  
 c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

<b>יְבָרֶךְ</b> but <b>יִבְרָךְ</b>	<b>מְאֵרֶת</b> but <b>מָאֹר</b>	<b>יִשְׁבֹּת</b>
<b>מְלַאכָהוּ</b> but <b>מְלֹאכָה</b>	<b>נְדָלִים</b> but <b>נָדַל</b>	<b>יָקוּוּ</b>
<b>כָּל־</b> but <b>כָּל</b>	<b>אֲדָמָה</b> but <b>אָדָם</b>	<b>יִקְדֹּשׁ</b>
<b>אֶת־</b> but <b>אֶת</b>	<b>עֲצָאָם</b> but <b>עֲצָא</b>	<b>יִבְלֹוּ</b>
<b>יִרְעוּ</b> but <b>יִרְע</b>	<b>כְּנָפִים</b> but <b>כָּנָף</b>	<b>יִבְרָל</b>

*Construct inf*  
*עֲשֵׂה*  
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## 4. OBSERVATIONS

87. Short vowels are retained in *closed* unaccented syllables.

88. In *open* unaccented syllables, short vowels give away to *šwā*. This change is called *reduction*.

89. The *Kāl* Impf. has no special characteristic; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has *ō* for the vowel of its second radical.

90. The *Nif'al* Impf. has D. f. in and  $\neg$  under the first radical, while the other *passive* stem (*Pū'al*) has  $\neg$  under the first radical and D. f. in the second.

91. The *Pi'el* Impf. has (besides D. f. in the second radical)  $\neg$  under the first radical; the *Hif'il* Impf. has  $\neg$  under the preformative.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1. Simple verb-stem, *Kāl*.
2. § 60. (& p. 195) Tabular view, Inflection of the *Kāl* Perfect.
3. § 60. 1—3. Remarks on inflection.
4. § 36. 2. a. Reduction of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.
5. § 36. 2. N. 2. [This covers the reduction to  $\neg$  in the forms

קטלתם, קטלתן.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said*; (2) *She ruled, they*

ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst; (3) They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave; (4) I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The heavens will be finished*; (2) *The waters will be collected*; (3) *God will sanctify the seventh day*; (4) *God rested in the seventh day*; (5) *He created the heavens and all their host*; (6) *He made the great luminaries*; (7) *He will rest in this day*; (8) *We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) *מִי שָׁבַת מִכָּל-מְלָאכְתּוֹ*; (2) *זֶה הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי*; (3) *מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי*; (4) *הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ שָׁבַת אֱלֹהִים.*

4. To be written in English letters:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.*

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pū'al stem. (3) Reduction of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Kāl Imperfect. (5) The Pi'el Imperfect. (6) Retention of short vowels. (7) Difference between the vowels of *שָׁבַת* and *וַיִּקְדָּשׁ*, *וַיִּבְרָא* and *וַיִּבְרָךְ*. (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Kāl Perf. containing *š-wā*. (12) The various personal termination and their origin.

## LESSON XX.—GENESIS II., 4-6.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) *אָרֶץ* (62); (2) *יְהִיָּה* (149); (3) *הָאָרֶמְהָ* (129); (4) *פָּנִי* (13).

## 2. NOTES.

165. אֵלֶּה—these; cf. זֶה (m.), זֹאת (f.).

166. מְּוֹעָרִים, מְּאָרֶת—generations-of; cf. מְּוֹעָרִים, מְּאָרֶת:

a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.

b. Absence of D. l. in ך because preceding šwā is vocal, § 12. 2.

c. Three spirants; both o's are ô, not ô.

167. עֲבָדָם, יְקוּן—*in-being-created-their*; cf. עֲבָדָם, יְקוּן:

a. עֲ pointed with šwā; ם same as in עֲבָדָם (157).

b. It is קָמֵל, but קָמֵלָה; so הִבְרָא, but הִבְרָאָה, i. e., the ultimate vowel is reduced when ם is added, § 36. 2. a.

c. הִבְרָא has D. f. in and ך under the first radical, the characteristics of the Nif'al or passive stem, § 72. R. 2.

d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. בְּ.

e. The small ה written above the line is a traditional writing handed down by the Massoretic Editors (§ 19.).

168. עֲשׂוֹת—to-make, or making-of: see 164.

169. יְהוָה—Written *Jehovah* in the Revised English Bible. But this pronunciation is due to an error dating as far back as the 14th. century A. D. The present vocalization of the Hebrew name is due to the later Jewish reverence for the ancient name of their God, which made them fear to pronounce it. The original pronunciation seems to have been יְהוֹה. For this, the later Jews regularly substituted אֲדֹנִי, *Lord*. In order to remind themselves of this change, they regularly point יְהוָה not with its own vowels, but with those of אֲדֹנִי, (*Lord*) as here, thus indicating that יְהוָה should be pronounced, and not יְהוֹה.

170. עֵשֶׁת—shrub-of: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. רֹחַ.

171. יְהוָה, עֵשֶׁת—the-field; cf. יְהוָה, עֵשֶׁת:

a. The accent ˆ over הֵשֶׁת, like ˆ over הֵשֶׁת (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called R'vī(ā), § 24. 5. b.

172. מְרַם—*tš'-rēm—not-yet*: an adverb.

173. יִצְמַח—(he) *will-sprout-forth*; cf. יִשְׁבֹּת:

a. Kāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of יִצְמַח *he-sprouted-forth*.

b. The  $\bar{\text{v}}$  under מ is pausal for  $\text{=}$ , § 38. 2.

c. This verb has  $\text{=}$  (in pause  $\bar{\text{v}}$ ) rather than  $\text{=}$ , as seen in יִשְׁבֹּת, because of the laryngeal ח, § 42. 2. b.

174. לֹא—*lō'—not*; cf. יֹאמַר, זֹאת.

175. הִמְטִיר—(he) *had-caused-to-rain*; cf. מְבַרֵּי, הַבְּרִיל:

a. Here are three radicals, making מְטַר *he-rained*.

b. The prefix ה (originally ה) indicates the Hif'il Perfect, § 58.

5. a. b; and § 59. 3.

c. Cf. the vowel of the preformative in the forms יִבְרַח, תִּרְשָׁא, מְבַרֵּי, הַבְּרִיל, מְזַרְעֵ, with that in הִמְטִיר, § 72. R. 6.

176. אֵין—a noun meaning *nothing*, but always used as a predicate, *there is not, there was not*; hence the phrase means *and man was not, or and there was no man*.

177. לַעֲבֹד—*to-serve*; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לְמַשֵּׁל:

a. The עֲבַד is Kāl Inf. const. of עָבַד *he-served*; but ע has  $\text{=}$ , where מ of מַשֵּׁל, a similar form, has  $\text{=}$ , because it is a laryngeal, § 42. 3. a.

b. The prep. ל takes  $\text{=}$ , as in לַעֲשׂוֹת, according to § 47. 3.

178. וְאֵד—*w'-ēd—and-(a)-mist*.

179. יֵעֲלֶה—(he) *will-go-up*, or (he) *used-to-go-up*; cf. יָהִיָּה:

a. י is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is עֲלָה *he-went-up*.

b. The vowel under י in יֵעֲלֶה and יִצְמַח is  $\text{=}$ , but in this word it is  $\text{=}$ , because of the following ע, § 42. 2. a.

c. Just as an original  $\text{=}$  is retained under the preformative of all Hif'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* (§ 36. 3) to  $\text{=}$  (cf. הִמְטִיר), so an original  $\text{=}$  has been retained

under the performative of the Kāl Impf. *before laryngeals*, where otherwise it is attenuated to  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

- d. In  $\text{יִשְׁבֹּת}$  the first rad. has  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , but in  $\text{יַעֲלֶה}$  it has  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , § 42. 3. b.  
e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.

180.  $\text{מִן}$ —*from*: so written only before the article; cf.  $\text{מִן, מִן}$ , § 48. 1, 2.

181.  $\text{וְהִשְׁקָה}$ —*and-used-to-cause-to-drink*; cf.  $\text{הִקְטִיר}$ :

- a. Another Hif'il Perf., as indicated by  $\text{הִ}$ ; root  $\text{שָׁקַה}$ .  
b. The  $\text{ש}$  here is Wāw Conv., and gives to the verb the force possessed by  $\text{יַעֲלֶה}$ , which preceded it, § 70. 1. b, 2. b.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

$\text{עִשׂוֹת}$	$\text{הִקְטִיר}$	$\text{יִקְרָא}$	$\text{רוּחַ}$
$\text{לַעֲבֹד}$	$\text{הִשְׁקָה}$	$\text{יִשְׁבֹּת}$	$\text{רָקִיעַ}$
$\text{יַעֲלֶה}$	$\text{יִבְדֹּל}$	$\text{יִצְמַח}$	$\text{מִזְרִיעַ}$
$\text{יִצְמַח}$	$\text{תִּרְשָׁא}$	$\text{יַעֲלֶה}$	$\text{שִׁיחַ}$

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

92. A laryngeal will take (1) *under* it a compound instead of a simple  $\text{š-wā}$ ; and (2) *before* it the vowel  $\bar{\text{—}}$  rather than  $\bar{\text{—}}$  or  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

93. The Hif'il stem has, under the preformative, the vowel  $\bar{\text{—}}$  except in the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* to  $\bar{\text{—}}$  (cf. Latin *facilis*, but *difficilis*).

94. The vowel of the preformative in the Kāl Imperfect was originally  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , but this has been retained only before laryngeals, being elsewhere attenuated to  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

95. The Kāl Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either  $\bar{o}$ , or  $\bar{a}$ . In the cases cited above, note how  $\bar{\text{—}}$  before  $\text{א}$  and in pause has been rounded to  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , while before  $\text{ה}$  it has become  $\bar{e}$ .

96. Pāḡāḡ-furtive creeps in under the final laryngeals פ, ה, י, when they are preceded by any long vowel except  $\bar{a}$ .

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 58. 3. a, b, c.                     | Origin and use of the Pi'el stem.     |
| 2. § 58. 4. a, b, c.                     | Origin and use of the Pū'āl stem.     |
| 3. § 58. 7 a, b, c.                      | Origin and use of the Hiḡpā'el st.    |
| 4. § 62. 1. b, 2. a, b, (& pp. 194, 195) | Inflection of these stems in Perf.    |
| 5. § 86. 3. a, b.                        | Attenuation of $\bar{a}$ to $\bar{a}$ |

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11—20.
2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4—6.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He sanctified* (קִדֵּשׁ, Pi), *we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified*; (2) *She spoke* (דָּבַר in Pi'el), *I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak*; (3) *He was sanctified* (Pū'āl), *I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified*; (4) *She purified herself* (קִדֵּשׁ in Hiḡpā'el), *we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Yahweh God sanctified this day and this place*; (2) *This (is) the day which God sanctified*; (3) *These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created*; (4) *The shrub and the herb will be in the field*; (5) *There was no man upon the earth in those days*; (6) *God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land)*; (7) *The herb will sprout forth upon the field*; (8) *These generations*; (9) *This earth*; (10) *This day*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) קִדֵּשׁ אֶת־הַיּוֹם; (2)

הַמִּשְׁלֵל אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם (3); נָתַתָּ לוֹ אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת  
בָּרָא אֶת־הָאָדָם (4); בָּרַגְתָּ הֵם וּבָעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל־הָאָרֶץ  
לְעֹבֵד אֶת־הָאָדָמָה.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.*

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Reduction of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Nif'al. (5) The word יְהוָה. (6) Pāḥāḥ-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִקְרָא, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִעֲלֶה. (8) Attenuation of = to -. (9) Hif'il Perfect. (10) מָרָם and לֹא, אֵין. (11) Difference between עֹבֵד and מִשְׁלֵל. (12) Force of the tense in יִעֲלֶה. (13) Peculiarities of laryngeals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form קִמְלָה. (16) The form קִמְלָתָם. (17) Rounding of vowels. (18) The Personal pronoun.

## LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 7-9.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהוָה (189); (2) מֶן (180); (3) נִפְשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (4) כָּל־ (108); (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) טוֹב (24).

### 2. NOTES.

182. וַיִּצְרָא—and-(he)-formed; cf. וַיֵּאמֶר:

a. The first ו is the preformative, the second, the radical.

b. Kāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root יָצַר *he-formed*.

c. The ם under י is ē; consideration of it may be postponed.

183. עָפָר—*dust*: with the article it would be הָעָפָר § 45. 4.

184. וַיִּפַּח—and-*he-breathed*; cf. מִתְחַת, יִצְמַח:

a. For יִנְפַח, the נ being assimilated; root נָפַח.

b. On = instead of = before ח see § 42. 2. b.

185. בְּאַפָּיו—b'āp-pāw—in *nostrils-his*:

a. אָף *nose*; אֲפִים *nostrils*; אִפָּיו *his-nostrils*.

b. Learn that יוֹ, pronounced āw (the י having no force), is the form of 3 masc. sg. suf. when attached to plural or dual nouns.

c. The D. f. in פ stands for נ, the original form being אֲנַפ.

186. נִשְׁמַת—niš-māṭ—*breath-of*; cf. דָּגַת, חַיִּית:

a. Abs. sg. is נִשְׁמָה, but in const. הִ, goes back to the orig. תִּ; the other changes will come up later.

187. חַיִּים—*lives*; cf. חַיָּה *life, beast*.

188. וַיִּטֵּעַ—and-(he)-*planted*; cf. יָפַח:

a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as וַיִּפַּח (184); from the root נָטַע *he-planted*,

189. גֶּן—*garden*; cf. below in v. 9 הֶגֶן in *pause*.

190. מִקְדָּם—mīk-kē-dēm—from-*east*; cf. עָרַב:

a. The prep. מִן with נ assimilated, § 48. 1.

b. An a-class Seḡolate, primary form קָדַם § 89. 1. a.

191. וַיָּשִׁים—and-*he-put*: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root שָׁים *to-put*.

192. שָׁם—*there*: an adverb.

193. יָצַר—*he-formed*, or *he-had-formed*; cf. וַיִּצְרָה:

a. Pausal for יִצְרָה, the root form, see 182. b.

194. וַיִּצְמַח—and-(he)-*caused-to-sprout-forth*; cf. וַיִּבְרָא:

a. Cf. with Kāl יִצְמַח (173), which has ם under י instead of ם.



b. The = under the preformative is the indication of the Hif'il (except in Perf.).

c. יָבֵּר has = under 2d rad., but יִצְמַח has =; why? § 42. 2. b.

d. Hif. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root צָמַח *he-sprouted*.

195. נֶחְמַד—nēḥ-māḏ—*destrable, or desired*:

a. The š-wā, though under a laryngeal, is silent.

b. The root is חָמַד, נ indicating a Nif'al.

c. On the vowel ֶ see § 42. 2. c; on ֶ, § 68. 2.

196. לִמְרֹאָה....לִמְאֲכָל—*for-sight....for-food*:

a. Two nouns formed by the prefix מ; cf. מִקוֹה, מִקוֹם; § 96. 1.

b. The roots are רָאָה *he-saw*, אָכַל *he-ate*.

197. הַחַיִּים—hā(h)-ḥāy-yīm—*the-lives*; cf. הַחַשֵּׁךְ:

a. The D. f. of the article is implied in ח, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.

b. Méthèse on the second syllable before the tone.

198. הַדֹּעַת—*the-knowing* — a verbal noun from יָדַע *he-knew*, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.

b. A one-vowel noun originally; the final ā is a helping vowel.

199. וָרָע—wā-rā—*and-evil*; cf. וְכָהוּ:

a. Wāw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes ֶ, § 49. 4.

b. רָע, instead of רַע, because in pause, § 38. 2.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

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נֶפֶשׁ	אֶרֶץ	רֶשֶׁא	עֹשֶׁב	בָּקָר
קֶדֶם	עֶרֶב	שָׂרֵן	עֵרֶן	חֹשֶׁךְ

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### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

97. Nouns with two vowels, and having an accented ֶ as their first vowel, are *always* a-class Segolates, the ē being a deflection of an original ā.

98. Nouns with two vowels, and having an accented ֶ as their

first vowel, are *always* *i*-class Seğolates, the *ē* coming from an original *i*.

99. Nouns with two vowels and having an accented *—* for their first vowel, are *always* *u*-class Seğolates, the *ō* coming from an original *ū*.

100. The final unaccented *ֿ* in all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2).

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 5a. b. c,      Origin and use of the Hif'li stem.
2. § 62. 2. c,      Inflection of this stem (cf. p. 194.)
3. § 69. 1,      Origin of Seğolates.
4. § 86. 2a. b. N. 1,      Changes of *ā*, *i*, *ū*, due to the tone.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7—9.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain*; (2) *He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill*; (3) *He divided* (Hif. of **פָּרַל**), *she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And God breathed into his nostrils*; (2) *In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit*; (3) *This fruit was good for food*; (4) *The good fruit*; (5) *The evil fruit*; (6) *The good tree and the evil tree*; (7) *And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s)*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **הַבְּרִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין**  
**הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הָעֵץ הַחַיִּים** (2) **הַפֶּשֶׁבַע וּבֵין הָרֶעַ**

נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם בֶּגֶן אֲשֶׁר (4); נָטַע אֶת־הָעֵץ בֶּגֶן (3)  
הַבְּדִילָה (5); נָטַע וְאֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ הַצִּמָּח כָּל־עֵץ נִחְמָד לְמִרְאָה  
הַבְּדִילָתָם, הַבְּדִילָנוּ, הַבְּדִילּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{e}$  in the stem of the Kāl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix  $\text{יִן}$ . (4) The root *to-put*, the form *and-he-put*. (5) Difference between  $\text{יְבַדֵּל}$  and  $\text{יַצְמַח}$ . (6)  $\text{מ}$  as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Seğolates. (8) I-class Seğolates. (9) U-class Seğolates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hif'il stem. (11) Effect of tone upon vowels. (12) The helping-vowel  $\text{ë}$ .

## LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 10-12.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מְלֹאכֶתוֹ (160); (2) וַיִּשְׁכַּח (161); (3) תִּלְדוֹת (166); (4) יַצְמַח (173); (5) יַעֲלֶה (179).

### 2. NOTES.

200. וְנָהָר—*and-(a)-river*; cf. בְּנֵי אֲדָם:

a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two primary short vowels, both of which, the one *before*, and the other *under*, the tone, have undergone change, § 90. 1. a.

201. יֹאֵץ—*yô-âṣ*—*going-forth, = goes-forth*; cf. רָמַץ:

a. The active participle of Kāl, used, as often, for a present tense.

b. The first vowel is *ô*, not *ō*; the root, **יָצָא** *he-went-forth*.

202. **מֵעֵדֶן**—*from-Eden*; cf. **מָעַל**, § 48. 2; **עָיָשׁ**, § 89. 1. b:

a. Note the Zākēf-kāṭōn (⊥); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accent of **מֵעֵדֶן**, cf., 159. a.

203. **לְהַשְׁקוֹת**—*to-cause-to-drink*, i. e., *to-water*; cf. **עָשׂוֹת**, **הַבְּדִיל**:

a. Like **הַבְּדִיל**, this word has the pref. **הַ**; it is Hif. Inf. const.

b. Like **עָשׂוֹת**, it ends in **וֹת**.

c. Cf. also the Hif. Perf. 3 m. sg. **הִשְׁקָה** (181).

204. **וּמִשָּׁם**—*and-from-there*; cf. **מִתְחַתּוֹ**, **וּבֵין**.

205. **יִפְרָד**—*it-will-be-divided*, or *it-divides-itself*:

a. D. f. *in* and *a under* **פ** indicate at once the Nif'al.

b. The root is **פָּרַד**; Nif. Perf., **נִפְרַד**; cf. **יָקוּוּ** (55).

206. **לְאַרְבָּעָה**—*for-four*; cf. **רְבִיעִי** *fourth*.

207. **רִאשִׁים**—*rā(')šim—heads*: an irregular plural from **רֹאשׁ**.

a. **א** here is silent, as always after a vowel.

208. **שֵׁם**—*šēm—name*: same as the proper name *Shem*.

209. **הַסָּבִיב**—*the-(one)-surrounding*; cf. **רֹמֵשׁ**, **יָצָא**:

a. On ⊥ see 171. a.

210. **הַחַוִּילָה**—*hā(h)-ḥ-wī-lā(h)—the-Havilah*:

a. The article here belongs really to **אֶרֶץ**, the phrase = *all the land of Havilah*, not *all land of the Havilah*, see Principle 3 (p. 63).

211. **אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם**—*which+there, = where*; cf. **אֲשֶׁר-בָּן** = *in which*.

212. **זָהָב**—*gold*: A noun like **נָדָר**, **אָדָם**, **כֶּנֶף**, § 90. 1. a.

213. **זָהָב**—*z-hāv—and-gold-of*:

a. The Wāw, before a consonant with *š-wā* is **וּ**, § 49. 2.

b. Comp'd *š-wā*, under **וּ**, preceding a laryngeal, § 82. 3. d.

c. Méqēṣ with **וּ** before compound *š-wā*, § 18. 3.

d. **זָהָב**, differs from **זָהָב** in that the form is treated as if the

accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 107. (opening words); § 109. 3. *a*, *b*. The ground-form of the noun is **נהב**. In the absolute, both vowels are rounded to *ā*, because of tonal influence, one being under the tone and the other in an open syl. before the tone. In the construct, the final *ā* remains unchanged, being in a closed, unaccented syl. but the preceding *ā* is reduced to *š-wā*, being in an open unaccented syl.

*c*. Cf. **נהר** abs., but **נהר** const.; **כנה** abs., but **כנה** const.

214. **ההוא**—*hā(h)-hī'* (not *hā(h)-hīw'*)—the-that; cf. **החשך**:

*a*. **הוא** is archaic for **היא**, § 50. 3. *a*; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.

*b*. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article.

*c*. **ה** being a laryngeal implies the doubling; hence *ā* of the article is only *apparently* in an open syl.

215. **הבדלח**—*hāb-b'dō'-lāh*—the-bdellum.

216. **אבן השפה**—*'ō'-vën hās-šō'-hām*—stone-of the-onyx:

*a*. Two Segolates,—one *a*-class, one *u*-class.

*b*. Helping-vowel in first is **־**, in second, after **ה**, **־**, § 37. 2. *a*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

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<b>יָצָא</b>	<b>הָאָחֵד</b>	<b>חֵיה</b> abs., but <b>חֵית</b> const.
<b>סָבַב</b>	<b>וְהָבָה</b>	<b>נִשְׁמָה</b> abs., but <b>נִשְׁמַת</b> const.

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### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

101. The *o* of the Kāl active Participle is *ō*, not *ō*.

102. Note, in the words cited above, *Mēqōṣṣ* written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound *š-wā*.

103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was **ִתְּ**; but this has been weakened to **ִתְּ**, except where something closely follow-

ing protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. § 62. Table,      | General view of the Verb-stems.             |
| 2. § 62. R's 1—4,    | Changes from original vowels.               |
| 3. § 58. 2. a, b, c. | Origin and use of the Nifāl stem.           |
| 4. § 58. 6. a, b, c. | Origin and use of the Höfāl stem.           |
| 5. § 62. 1. a, c.    | Inflection of the Nifāl and Höfāl perfects. |

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31—40.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10—12.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill;* (2) *He was killed, they were killed, she was killed;* (3) *Thou (m.) wast sanctified (Nif.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified;* (4) *We were kept, thou (f.) wast kept, she was kept.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *(The) river of that land is (a) great river;* (2) *(The) name of that river is Euphrates;* (3) *The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided;* (4) *(The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold;* (5) *Thou shalt call the river which surrounds (=the one surrounding) that land Pishon.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) כּוֹכַב קֶטֶן אַחֵר; (2) נָהַר גָּדוֹל; (3) יְצִרְתָּ אֶת-הַנָּהָר עִפְרָיִם; (4) שֵׁם הַנָּהָר הוּא עֵדֶן; (5) סִבֵּב אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם זָהָב; (6) תִּשְׁבַּחְתִּי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׂבִיעִי; (7) שֵׁם הוּא עֵדֶן.

4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 10—12 of chapter II., from the pointed text.

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 10—12 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs **שָׁמַר**, **פָּרַד**, and **מִשַּׁל** in the perf. 3 m. sg. of the Nifāl; (2) the verbs **שָׁמַר**, **מָלַךְ**, and **לָמַד** in the perf. 1st p. plur. of the Hōfāl.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing **מ**. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Seğolates. (4) The vowels of the Kāl Part. act. (5) A comparison of **הַשְׁקוּת** with **הַבְּדִיל** and **עֲשׂוּת**. (6) The word meaning *he-was-divided*. (7) The construct state of nouns like **נֶהָר**, **זֶהָב**, etc. (8) The construct state of Seğolates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending **הַ**, and **תַּ**. (10) Métheg. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems.

## LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 13-14.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **מֵעֵרָן** (202); (2) **לְמַאכֵּל** (196); (3) **יַעֲמֹחַ** (173); (4) **יַעֲלֶה** (179); (5) **וַיֵּשְׁבֶת** (171); (6) **יִפְרֹד** (205).

### 2. NOTES.

217. **הַדִּקְלָה**—*hīd-dē-kēl—Tigris*. This name is written *I-diḡ-lat* in the Assyrian inscriptions.

218. **הֹלֵךְ**—*hā(h)-hō-lēx—the-(one)-going*; cf. **הַסֹּבֵב**:

a. D. f. of article is implied in **ה**, cf. **הַהוּא** (214), § 45. 2.

b. Kāl act. Part. (ō, not ō) of **הָלַךְ** *he-went*.

219. **קִדְמָתָא**—*kīd-māṭ—eastward-of*; const. of **קִדְמָה**:

a. The original **תַּ** is retained in the const. state, § 106. 2. a. (3)

b. A fem. form related to קָרַם (190).

220. הוּא פֶּרַת *is Euphrates.*

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

שֵׁם - הַנָּהָר	קָרַמַת	הוּא הַסּוּבָב
וְשֵׁם הַנָּהָר	הָרְבִיעִי	הוּא הַחוּלָה

104. Note in words cited above, Méðëğ written (1) with a tonal vowel in a closed syl. before Maḳḳēf, (2) with Ḳāmëš before a vocal š-wā, (3) with a primary short vowel (ä) before a laryngeal with doubling implied.

105. Note that the participle often serves as the equivalent of a relative clause.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

§ 63. Tabular View. Inflection of Ḳāl Imperfect (active).

§ 63. R. 1. Various prefixes and affixes used.

§ 63. R. 2. Original Stem of the Ḳāl Imperfect.

§ 63. R. 3, 4. The terminations 'ִ, ךְ and ךָּ.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II, 13-14.

### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

הוּא הַסּוּבָב He [or IT] (is) the (-one-) surrounding.

וְהָיָה הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא And the gold of THAT land.

וְהַנָּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פֶּרַת And the fourth river is Euphrates.

Principle 5.—The personal pronoun besides (1) its ordinary use as a *personal* pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (*that*), and (3) the force of a *copula*, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and the predicate.



## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest*; (2) *They (m.) will swarm, he will swarm, she will swarm, they (f.) will swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm*; (3) *He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call*; (4) *He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she will plant, they will plant*; (5) *He will give, she will give, I shall give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The river which surrounds (the) land-of Cush is Gihon*; (2) *The river which goes eastward-of Assyria is Euphrates*; (3) *(The) name-of the great river is Tigris*; (4) *She will rest in (the) land-of Havilah*; (5) *We shall give that land*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶץ הַזֶּה הוּא קָדַמָּת; (2) אֲשׁוּר הִנֵּהר הַהוּא הַסּוֹכֵב אֶת-כָּל-אֶרֶץ כּוּשׁ; (3) יִשְׂרָעוּ הַמַּיִם שָׁרֵץ נֶפֶשׁ; (4) שָׁבַת אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא; (5) חִיָּה יִפְרַד הִנֵּהר הַגָּדוֹל וְהָיָה לְאַרְבָּעָה רִאשִׁים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Genesis II 13-14 from the pointed text*.

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis II, 13-14, from the unpointed Hebrew text*.

6. To be written:—The verbs שָׁבַת and קָשַׁל in the Kāl Imperfect tense throughout.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Inflection of the Kāl Imperfect (active). (2) Prefixes of the Imperfect. (3) Affixes of the Imperfect as compared with those of the Perfect. (4) The difference in the stem-vowels of יָשַׁבַת, יִקְרָא, and יָטַע.

## LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 15-16.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הִרְעִיתָ (184); (2) לֵאמֹר (115); (3) מִקְדָּם (190); (4) הִרְעִיתָ (198); (5) וְרָעָה (199).

## 2. NOTES.

221. וַיִּקַּח—and-(he)-took; cf. וַיִּטֵּעַ, וַיִּפַּח:

a. For וַיִּלְקַח, but ל is assimilated (like נ), § 39. 3.

b. The laryngeal ה has ־ (ä) before it, rather than ö, § 42. 2. b.

222. וַיַּנְחֵהוּ—wäy-yän-ni-ḥë-hû—and-he-caused-to-rest-him:

a. The ה is Wäw Conver.; וְהוּא is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg.

b. The root is נָח to-rest; the form is an irreg. HIF'il.

223. וְלִשְׁמֶרָהּ וְלַעֲבָדָהּ—l'öy-däh öl'söm-räh:

a. The translation of these words is: to-serve-her and-to-keep-her.

b. The insep. prepositions are as usual; ו before ל becomes ו, § 49. 2.

c. The final ה is a consonant, as indicated by Mäppîḥ, § 16. 1.

d. The ־ under ע and ש, if it were ä, would have Méöž, § 18. 2.

e. וְהִיא is a contraction of וְהִיא; cf. וְהִיא, § 108. 1. R. 1.

f. These forms are Käl Inf's const. (cf. מְשַׁל), and without suffixes would read עֲבָד and שְׁמֶר (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, a different form is used.

g. The syllables öy- and sëm being unaccented and having short vowels must be closed. äwä is therefore silent. The absence of d. l. from ה is a survival from a period when there was a short vowel under ה (cf. §§ 10. 2. d; 28. 4.). This survival was aided by the fact that the spirant letter ה greatly facilitated the spirant articulation of the following

224. וַיִּצְוֶה—and-(he)-commanded; cf. וַיִּבְלֶה from בָּלָה:

a. Long form וַיִּצְוֶה, Pt'el Impf. of צָוָה he-commanded.

b. D. f. omitted (1) from י and (2) from ך, § 14. 1, 2.

c. The unfailing indication of the Pi'el is here, viz., ׀ under 1st rad.

d. צָוָה, in Pi'el, = *he-commanded*; so כָּלָה, in Pi'el, = *he-finished*.

225. אָכַל—'ā-xōl—to-eat, or eating:

a. Kāl Inf. *absolute* of אָכַל *he-ate*; second vowel *unchangeable*.

b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אֹכֵל (cf. מֵשֵׁל = 'xōl, the o being *changeable*, § 67. 1. b, 2.

c. Cf. מֵשֵׁל (ō) and מִשַּׁל (ō); שָׁמַר (ō) and שֹׁמֵר (ō).

226. תֹּאכַל—tō'-xāl—*thou-shalt-eat*:

a. ת indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (*thou*), root אָכַל.

b. Cf. with this וַיֹּאמֶר *and-he-said*, from אָמַר.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִקַּח	וִיקַדֵּשׁ	יִבְדֵּל	יָקוּ	אָכַל
וַיִּשַׁע	וַיִּצוּ	וַיִּצְמַח	וַיִּפְרֹד	וַיִּשְׁמְרָה
וַיִּפֹּחַ	וַיִּבְרָךְ	וַיִּתְּשֵׂא	וַיִּתְּרָאֵה	וַיִּעֲבֹדָה

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

106. Verbs whose third radical is a laryngeal must have ׀ for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.

107. The Pi'el Impf. may always be distinguished by the ׀ (or, if the second radical is a laryngeal, the ׀) which is under the first radical.

108. The Hif'il Impf. may be distinguished by the ׀ which is under the personal preformative.

109. The Nif'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. in and the ׀ under the first radical.

110. The o of the Inf. abs. is ō unchangeable; but the o of the Inf. const. is tonal ȃ, and varies with the position of the accent.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 65. 2. a, b, The stem and inflection of the Pi'el Impf. (cf. p. 195).
2. § 65. 3. a, b, The stem and inflection of the Hiṭpa'el Impf. (cf. p. 194).
3. § 65. 5. a, b, The stem and inflection of the Hiṭ'il Impf. (cf. p. 194).

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41—50.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15—16.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will keep, they will keep, we shall keep, thou (f.) shalt keep.* (2) *She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify;* (3) *She will sanctify herself, you will sanctify yourselves;* (4) *He will cause to divide,<sup>1</sup> they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) will cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide;* (5) *I shall rule, they (f.) will cause to rule.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given;* (2) *Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil;* (3) *Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) *אָכַל תֹּאכֵל*; (2) *שָׁמַר*; (3) *תִּשְׁמַר*; (4) *עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים*; (5) *וַיַּצֵּן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאִשׁ לְאִמּוֹר*; (6) *לְאָדָם אֶת-הָאִשָּׁה*. תֹּאכֵל פָּרִי.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 15—16 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

<sup>1</sup> Use the root כָּרַל in Hiṭ'il.

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—16 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs **מִשַׁל**, **מָלַךְ** and **לָמַד** throughout the Imperfect of the Pi'el, Hiθpā'el and Hif'il stems.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation of **ל**. (2) Dif. between the *o* of the Inf. abs. and the *o* of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4) The words meaning *being-of*, *to-serve-her*. (5) Peculiarities of laryngeals. (6) Tonal vowels. (7) **Méθēg**, **Mäppik**, **Ráfē** and **Mäkkēf**.

## LESSON XXV.—GENESIS II 17-18.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **וַיִּקַּח** (221); (2) **וַיִּכַּל** (158); (3) **יִפְרֹד** (205); (4) **וַיִּקְדָּשׁ** (162); (5) **תּוֹצֵא** (123).

### 2. NOTES.

**227. וּמִעֵץ**—*and-from-tree-of*: **ע**, § 49. 2; **מ**, § 48. 2.  
a. A new disjunctive accent, called *r-vi(ā)*; § 24. 5. b.

**228. תֹּאכַל**—Another spelling of **תֹּאכֵל** (226).

**229. מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם**—*from-him (= it); for, in-day-of*:

a. **מֶנּוּ** takes a special form before suffixes, viz. **מִמֶּנּוּ**; with **וּ**, **מִמֶּנּוּ** = **מִמֶּנּוּ**, in which the **ה** is assim. backwards and represented by D. f. in **נ**, § 51. 5. b, and **וּ** is deflected to **וֹ**.

b. D. l. in **כִּי** and in **בַּיּוֹם** because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.

**230. אֲכַלְהָ**—*'xöl-xā—thy-eating*:

a. The Inf. const. is **אֲכַלְהָ**, but before **הָ**, **אֲכַלְהָ** (δ), § 71. 3. a. (1).

b. Cf. (1) reg. form **קָטַל**, (2) form before **הָ**, **קָטַלְהָ**, (3) form before **וּ** (see Note 223 f), **קָטַלְהָ** (δ).

231. מוֹת תָּמוּת—môṭ tā-mûṭ—*dying thou shalt die*:

- a. The Kāl Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of מוֹת *to die*.  
b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.

232. הָיִיתָ—hîyōṭ—*being-of*; cf. עָשִׂיתָ *making-of*:

- a. Kāl Inf. const. of הָיָה *he was*, translated as a verbal noun.  
b. Under the laryngeal ה appears a compound šwā.

233. לְכָדּוֹ—*to or in-separation-his*: לְ, prep.; כָּד, noun; ך, suffix.

234. אֶעֱשֶׂה לּוֹ—'ē-'śē(h)l+lō—*I will make+for-him*:

- a. א indicates the 1st pers. sg.; root is עָשָׂה *he made*.  
b. The D. f. in ל is conjunctive (cf. עָשָׂה כִּי), § 15. 3.  
c. Cf. וַיַּעַשׂ (46), עָשָׂה (71), עָשׂוֹת, all from עָשָׂה.

235. עֲזָרָה—'ē-zēr—(a) *help or helper*; cf. עֲזָרָה אֶבְנֵי עֶזְרָה *Ebenezer*:

- a. Like עָשָׂה and עָרַן an 4-class Seḡolate, § 89. 1. b.

236. כָּנְנָה עָלָיו—*as-over-against-him*: כָּ, נָנַד, ך.

### 3. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 65. 1. a, b. The stem and inflection of the Nif'al Impf.  
2. § 65. 4. The stems and inflections of the Pū'al and Hōf'al Impf.

### 4. WORD-LESSON.

1. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II 17-18.

### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will be divided,<sup>1</sup> they will be divided, thou (f.) shalt be divided, we shall be divided*; (2) *Thou (f.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified, she will be sanctified*; (3) *Thou (f.) shalt be divided,<sup>2</sup> we shall be divided, ye shall be divided*; (4)

<sup>1</sup> Use קָרַד in the Nif'al. <sup>2</sup> Use קָרַל in Hōf'al.

*I shall be ruled, thou (m.) shalt be ruled, we shall be ruled; (5) Thou (f.) shalt rule thyself, we shall rule ourselves, he will rule himself.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In that day thou shalt die;* (2) *In the day of thy eating from the tree of fruit thou shalt surely die;* (3) *And the man was not alone in the midst of the garden;* (4) *And there was a helper over-against-him.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מוֹת תָּמוּת; (2) הִתְקַדַּשׁ וַיִּקַּח מִמֶּנּוּ; (3) בְּיוֹם הָרִבִּיעִי וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים לָאָדָם עֵצָא; (4) לֹא טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ; (5) פָּרִי לְמִינֵהוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Genesis II, 17-18 from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis II, 17-18 from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—The verbs קָדַשׁ and מָשַׁל throughout the Imperfect of the Pi'el, Hiṭpa'el and Hi'f'il stems.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The characteristics distinguishing the various Imperfects.
- (2) The stems of the various Imperfects.
- (3) The inflection of the various Imperfects.
- (4) The use of the Infinitive Absolute.
- (5) The use of the Infinitive Construct.

## LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS II. 19-21.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) הָאָדָמָה (129); (2) חַיִּית (128); (3) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (4) וַיִּקְרָא (221); (5) בְּהֵמָה (125); (6) עֵצָא (235, 236); (7) וַיִּקַּח (221).

## 2. NOTES.

237. וַיֵּצֵר—a defective writing of וַיַּצֵּר (182).

238. וַיְבִיֵא—and-he-caused-to-come; cf. וַיְבִרֵל:

a. Clearly a Hif'il Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root בוא to-come-in.

b. Instead of ׀, the preformative ׀ has ׀ in an open syllable.

239. לִרְאוֹת—lir'ôô—to-see; cf. לִמְשֹׁל:

a. רִאוֹת is the Inf. const. of the verb רָאָה he-saw.

b. ל, before a letter with šwā, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

240. מַה־יִּקְרָא־לּוֹ—mā(h)y+yik-rā'+lô—what+he-will-call+to-it:

a. The Interrogative *what?* pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.

b. לוֹ = to-him, just as בּוֹ = in-him.

241. הוּא—literally *he*, = *is*; cf. Principle 5 (3).

242. שְׁמוֹת . . . שְׁמוֹ—his-name . . . names:

a. Before the suffix ׀ the ׀ of שְׁמֹ becomes ׀; but

b. The ׀ is retained before the fem. plur. affix ôth.

c. R-vî(â)' (׀) over שְׁמוֹת, §24. 5. b; (cf. 227, and 229).

243. מָצָא—he-found; cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא:

a. ׀, instead of ׀ as in שָׁבַת, because א is silent.

b. Lit., *he-found*; here impersonal, = *there-was-found*; cf. French *on dit* = *it is said*, and German *man sagt*.

## 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מִן־הָאֲדָמָה	הָאֲדָם	הַשָּׂמִים (v. 20)	וַיֵּהָן
מִתַּחַת	לֹא־מָצָא	וְלֹאֲדָם (v. 20)	וַיִּפַּח
מֵעַל	הַשָּׁדָה	שְׁמוֹת (v. 20)	וַיִּטֵּעַ

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition מִן *from* is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the ׀ suf-



fering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a laryngeal, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding  $\text{—}$  becomes  $\text{—}$ .

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives  $\text{Méqəğ}$ , if it is an *open* syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are  $\text{—}$   $\text{Zāḳēf}$   $\text{kāṭōn}$ ,  $\text{—}$   $\text{Zāḳēf}$   $\text{gādōl}$ ,  $\text{—}$   $\text{R'vī}$  ( $\text{ā}$ )', § 24. 4, 5. a, b.

112. Verbs whose first radical is  $\text{ḡ}$  assimilate the  $\text{ḡ}$  whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with  $\text{Pī'ēl}$  forms.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 66. 1. a—c,                      The *stem* of Imperatives.
2. § 66. 2. a, b, and N. 1,      The *inflection* of Imperatives.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 1—15.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II., 19-20.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Rule thou (m.), keep ye (f.), sanctify thou (f.), divide ye (m.), fill ye, subdue ye, be thou (f.) separated, sanctify yourselves, swarm ye.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *What will God call the great luminary?* (2) *Who formed every fowl of the heaven?* (3) *Who gave (Heb., called) names to the fowl of the heaven, and to the beast of the earth?* (4) *Flesh, the flesh, to the flesh, in the flesh, and in the flesh;* (5) *He found the fruit in the garden.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1)  $\text{מִה־שָׁמַיִם}$ ; (2)  $\text{מִה־שָׂמֹו}$ ; (3)  $\text{לְכָל־הַבְּהֵמָה}$ ; (4)  $\text{מִה־יִּקְרָא הָאָדָם}$ ; (5)  $\text{לְמִי זֹאת}$ ; (6)  $\text{עֲצַרְתִּי}$ ; (7)  $\text{בְּבִהֶמָה וּבְחַיֵּי הָאָרֶץ וּבְרֵגֶל הַיָּם}$ ; (8)  $\text{עֲצַרְתָּ אֹתָהּ}$ ; (9)  $\text{וּבְעֹרֵף הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא נִמְצָא לָאָדָם עֹר כְּנָגְדוֹ}$ .

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 19-20 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 19-20 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—The verbs **שָׁמַר**, **מָשַׁל** and **פָּקַד** in the Imv. of all the stems.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Interrogative Pronouns. (2) Verbs with **א** as their third radical. (3) Verbs with **נ** as their first radical. (4) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition **מִן**. (6) The accents **Zāḳēf ḥāton**, **Zāḳēf gādōl**, and **R'vī(āy)**. (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives.

## LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS II. 21, 22.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **אָדָם** (131); (2) **בָּשָׂר** (250); (3) **מִי** in **מֵאִישׁ** (202); (4) **וְהָיוּ** (80); (5) **אַחֲרָי** (37); (6) **לֹא** (174).

### 2. NOTES.

**244. וַיִּפֹּל**—wāy-yāp-pēl—and (he)-caused-to-fall:

a. This form is for **וַיִּנְפֹּל**, which is, like **וַיִּבְרָל**, in Hif'il.

b. Root **נָפַל**, of which **נ** is assimilated and represented by D. f.

c. **נָפַל**, **נָפַח**, **נָטַע**, **נָתַן** all have **נ** for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was **פָּעַל**, the first radical of which is **פ**; hence, technically, these verbs are called **פ"נ**, i. e., Pē Nān, § 77. 1.

**245. וַיִּתְרַמָּה**—(a)-deep-sleep: on formation see § 98. and R.

**246. וַיִּישָׁן**—wāy-yī-šān—and-he-slept; cf. **וַיִּצָּר**:

a. The **י** is pausal for **י**, § 38. 2.

b. The radical **י** becomes silent after the preceding **י**.

247. אַחַת—'ā(h)-hāṯ—one: fem. of אָחָד (37).

a. A d. f. is implied in ח, hence ā is really in a closed syllable.

248. מִצְלַעְתָּיו—mīṣ-ṣāl-'ō-ṣāw—from-ribs-his:

a. The מן with ן assimilated, § 48. 1.

b. צִלְעוֹת is plur. const. of צִלְעַ (v. 22), a feminine noun.

c. יֵי is the same as in אָפִי, see Note 185. b.

249. וַיִּסְגֹּר—wāy-yīṣ-gör—and-he-closed; cf. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת.

a. Perfects: סָגַר, נִסְגַּר, סָגַר.

b. Imperfects: יִסְגֵּר, יִסְגְּר, יִסְגֵּר, יִסְגִּיר.

c. The o is ō, not ô; as it always is in Kāl Impf.

250. בָּשָׂר—bāṣar—flesh; cf. אָדָם, יָנֹף, זָהָב, יָהָר, עָפָר, § 90. 1. a.

251. תַּחֲתָנָה—tāh-tā'n-nā(h)—instead-of-her:

a. Prep. תַּחַת, see 49; a connecting syllable, תַּ; the fem. suf., הָ.

b. הָ is assim. backwards, so that תַּחֲתָנָה becomes תַּחֲתָנֶה; then the vowel-letter ה is added, § 6. 1. N. 1.

252. וַיִּבֶן—wāy-yī'-ven—and-(he)-built; cf. יָרַב:

a. Long form יִבְנֶה (root בָּנָה), as יָרַב and יִרְבֶּה (root רָבָה).

b. The ending הָ is always lacking in verbal forms with Wāw Conversive; so וַיְהִי, not וַיְהִיָּה, וַיַּעַשׂ, not וַיַּעַשֶּׂה.

c. יָבֵן is difficult to pronounce, so ך is inserted under ב, § 82. 5. b. (3).

d. From the root בָּנָה build, come בֵּן son, בַּת daughter.

253. הַצֵּלַע—the-rib; cf. the form before suf. צִלְעוֹת (248).

254. לָקַח—he-took; cf. the Kāl Impf. יִקַּח (221).

255. לְאִשָּׁה—l'īš-āā(h)—for-woman; cf. אִישׁ (v. 23).

256. וַיְבִאָהּ—wāy-vī-'ē-hā—and-he-caused-to-come-her:

a. Root בִּוֵּא; cf. וַיְבִיא (238); D. f. omitted from י ,

b. The ה is 3 f. sg. suffix her.

c. The ך is i, though written defectively.

- d. In יבֿא  $\dot{a}$  has become  $\dot{a}$  before the tone; but in יבֿאה, this original  $\dot{a}$  has become  $\bar{a}$ , because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. c.
- e. The connecting element before the suffix is  $\bar{e}$ , a short vowel in an open syl., but under the tone; § 28. 5. Cf. similar forms in 252, 172, 176 and הִשְׁתַּחֲוִי (330) and אֲשַׁתְּךָ (351).

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִרְבֶּה for יִרְבֵּה	מֵאֵר but מֵאֵרֶת	עֵרֵב
יִבְנֶה for יִבְנֵה	בִּשְׂרֵי but בִּשְׂרֵי	וִרְעֵ
יַעֲשֶׂה for יַעֲשֶׂה	יֵבֵא but יֵבֵאֶה	תַּחֲתֵ

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

113. The ending ה־ with which all Imperfects of verbs having ה for the third radical end, is lacking with Wāw Conversive.

114. Two consonants with  $\bar{s}wā$  seldom stand at the end of a word; a helping vowel (= or  $\bar{a}$ ) is generally inserted for euphony.

115. A primary short vowel in an open syl. is dependent upon the position of the tone for its form; when pretonic, it modifies its quality (e. g.  $\dot{a}$  becomes  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\dot{i}$  becomes  $\bar{e}$ , and  $\dot{u}$  becomes  $\bar{o}$ ), but when the tone moves away, it is reduced to  $\bar{s}wā$ .

116. Some Seğolates have two S'ğōls; others, those with a laryngeal for the third radical, have one S'ğōl and one Pāğāh; still others, those with a laryngeal for the second radical, have two Pāğāhs.

5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL  
SUFFIXES.

הוא שמר אותנו	<i>He kept or has kept us.</i>
היא שמרה אתך	<i>She has kept thee (f.).</i>
אתה שמרת אתו	<i>Thou (m.) has kept him,</i>
אתה שמרת אתה	<i>Thou (f.) has kept her.</i>
אנכי שמרתי אתך	<i>I have kept thee (m.).</i>
הם שמרו אתי	<i>They (m.) have kept me.</i>
הן שמרו אתכן	<i>They (f.) have kept you (f.).</i>
אתם שמרתם אתם	<i>Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).</i>
אתן שמרתן אתן	<i>Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).</i>
אנחנו שמרנו אתכם	<i>We have kept you (m.).</i>

[Note.—Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 67. 1. a, b, The Infinitive Absolute.
2. § 67. 2. a, b, The Infinitive Construct.
3. § 30. 6. a, The *ô* that comes by rounding from *â*.
4. § 30. 7. c, d, The *ô* that comes by contraction of *au* or *aw*.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *to rule* (abs.), *to cause to rule* (abs.), *to keep* (const.), *to sanctify* (const.), *to sanctify oneself*; (2) *to be kept* (abs.), *to be created* (const.), *to be called* (const.), *to cause a division* (const.), *to rule* (const.), *to be ruled* (abs.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew: (1) *This (is) the woman whom God created from the man*; (2) *I will close my flesh*; (3) *God caused*

a deep sleep to fall upon the man; (4) Bone from his bone and flesh from his flesh; (5) The waters shall be called seas.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עֵצָם אֶחָד; (2) עֵצָמוּ  
לִקְחָתִי מִן־הַיָּם; (3) לִקַּח הָאִישׁ מִן־הָעֶפֶר; (4) הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה; (5)  
הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת.

4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 21, 22 of chapter II., from the pointed text.

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 21, 22 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.

6. To be written:—(1) The verb פָּקַד in the Infinitive Absol. and Infinitive Construct of all stems; (2) the verb מָשַׁל in the Imperative 2 m. pl. of all stems.

#### 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Absence of הָ. (2) Insertion of ם and ם. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunc. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pū'al stem. (10) Reduction. (11) The vowels of Seğolates.

### LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS II. 23.

#### 1. NOTE—REVIEW.

(1) וַיִּפֹּל (244); (2) וַיִּבְרָא (256); (3) וַיֵּצֵא (224); (4) וַיִּפַּח (184); (5) לְמֵאֹרֶת (85).

<sup>1</sup> See § 45. 4.

## 2. NOTES.

257. זאת—zô(')θ—*this* (f.); cf. אלה (165), § 52. 1. c  
 a. א is silent here after the vowel ô.

258. הפעם—hăp-pă'-ām—*the-stroke*, = *now*:

- a. An *a*-class Seğolate, original ä retained, § 89. 2. a.
- b. — used as a helping-vowel instead of ׀, § 42. 2. a.
- c. Article has here its original *demonstrative* force, *this*, i. e., *this stroke* or *time*, meaning *now*.

259. מעצמי—mē-'šā-māy—*from-bones-my*:

- a. ך for מן; cf. מעל and מאיש (v. 23), § 48. 2.
- b. עצמי is the form taken by עצם in the *plural* with the suffix meaning *my*; §§ 108. 3. a. (1); 109. 4. c.

260. מבשרי—*from-flesh-my*; cf. מארת, נרלים:

- a. Not בשרי, but בשרי; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.
- b. A *singular* noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261. יקרא—yik-kā-rē—*he* (i. e., *it*)-*shall-be-called*:

- a. Nif. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb קרא *call*.
- b. Note the D. f. *in*, and pretonic ׀ under the first radical.

262. לקחה זאת—lūk-ḥā(h)z+zô(')θ—*was-taken+this*:

- a. ׀ indicates Pū'āl; comp'd š-wā under ק, though not a laryngeal.
- b. ה־ indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg., cf. היתה.
- c. D. f. conjunctive in י, § 15. 3; Méθē before comp'd š-wā.
- d. D. f. omitted from ק and the line *Rāfē* placed over ק to call attention to the absence of d. f. §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.
- e. Compound š-wā of the ū-class to agree with the preceding ū.

## 3. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 68. 1. a, c,                      The Kāl active and passive Participles.
- 2. § 68. 2, 3,                        The Nif'āl and remaining Participles
- 3. § 61. 1—3,                        Inflection of Kāl Perfect Statives.
- 4. § 64. 1—3 and Notes,            Inflection of Kāl Imperfect Statives.

## 4. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 23.

## 4. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule*; (2) *Resting, causing to rest, closing, closed, caused to close*; (3) *Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying* (Pi'el), *sanctified* (Pū'al), *keeping oneself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This woman was taken from this man*; (2) *Thou (m.) art old, he is heavy, thou (f.) art small, he loves*; (3) *He will be heavy, she will be holy, we shall be old*; (4) *From my flesh, she will keep her, they will keep us*; (5) *We shall keep the garden in the midst of the rivers*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאִישׁ וַיִּקַּח הָאִישׁ שְׁנַיִם מְכַל-הַזֶּה וַאֲתֵּהּ אִשָּׁה הִזָּאת לִקְחָהּ הָאִשָּׁה מִבֶּשֶׁר הָאָדָם; (2) הָיָה; (3) הִבְהִמָּה עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (4) וַיִּקְדֹּשׁ אֹתוֹ בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא; (5) וַיִּכְבֹּד וְזָקֵן, קָדֵשׁ, קָטָן, נִכְבֵּד.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Genesis II, 23 from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis II, 23 from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs זָקֵן and קָטָן throughout the Kāl Perfect; (2) The verbs כָּבֵד and נִדָּל throughout the Kāl Imperfect.

## 5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Kāl Participles; (2) Other Participles; (3) Stative Verbs;
- (4) Kāl Perfect (stative); (5) Kāl Imperfect (stative).



## LESSON XXIX.—GENESIS II. 24, 25.

## 1. NOTES.

263. על-כן—*upon+so*, = *therefore*; cf. *ê* of כֵּן and *ê* of בֵּין.

264. יַעֲזֹב—*yā'-zōv+he-will-forsake+*:

a. For יַעֲזֹב, but before Mākkēf *ō* instead of *ō*; root עֲזַב.

b. יַעֲזֹב instead of יֵעֲזֹב (cf. יִקְטֹל), because the laryngeal prefers (1) = to *—*, and (2) = to *—*, §§ 42. 2. a. 3. b.

c. Kāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the laryngeal verb עֲזַב; synopsis in Kāl,

עֲזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֲזַב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב.

265. אָבִיו—*ā-viŵ—father-his*:

a. אָב *father*; אָ appears in its construct form and before suffixes.

b. ך is all that is left of הֵן *his* or *him*; cf. ך in אָבִיו.

266. אִמּוֹ—*im-mō—mother-his*:

a. אִמּוֹ *mother*; ך, the suffix of the 3 masc. sg.

b. In אִמּוֹ d. f. is lacking from ך, because it is final, and under the tone an original *i* becomes *ē*; but in אִמּוֹ d. f. is present and original *i* is retained in an unaccented syllable before a doubled consonant.

267. וְדָבַק—*and-shall-cleave*; cf. וְהָיָה:

a. Synopsis in Kāl, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק.

b. ך with the Perf. is Wāw Conversive; cf. ך with the Imperfect.

268. בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ—*b'is-tō—in-wife-his*:

a. An irregular form of אִשָּׁה, before the suffix.

269. וַיְהִי—*wāy-yih-yū—and-they-were*; cf. וְהָיָה:

a. *šwā* under ה is silent.

b. Méqōš with *—*, to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. ה.

c. Kāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb הָיָה, with Wāw Conversive.

270. שְׁנֵיהֶם—*(the) two-of-them, = they-two*; cf. שְׁנֵי:

a. שְׁנֵי is the construct state of the dual שְׁנַיִם *two*.

b. הם is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. masc.

271. עֲרוּמִים —'rüm-mim—*naked*:

a. The Š-wā under ך, because of distance from the tone.

b. The ך must here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect full writing of ū), on account of the D. f. following.

272. יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ —yīṭ-bō-šā'-šū—*they will be ashamed*:

a. A formation after the manner of the Hīṭpā'ēl.

b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root בָּשָׁה.

c. The ך in pause for ך.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְעֻזְבוּ	וְיִהְיוּ	אֵת	אִם	שְׁנַיִם	פְּנִיִּם
יַעֲלֶה	וְהִי	אֶת־	אִמּוֹ	שְׁנֵי	פְּנֵי

### 2. OBSERVATIONS.

117. The ך which is seen in יִקְטֹל was originally a Pāṭāḥ; this original Pāṭāḥ is retained before laryngeals.

118. Wāw Conversive with the Impf. is וְ; with the Perfect, it is ך.

119. An original i is deflected in a closed unaccented syl. to ך.

120. An original i is retained unchanged in an unaccented sharpened syllable.

121. The plur. ending יִם becomes in the construct יִ.

122. The dual ending יִם also becomes in the construct יִ.

### 3. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

לָנוּ	יִכְתֹּב	הוּא	<i>He will write to us.</i>
לָךְ	תִּכְתֹּב	הִיא	<i>She will write to thee (f.).</i>
לוֹ	תִּכְתֹּב	אָתָּה	<i>Thou (m.) wilt write to him.</i>
לָהּ	תִּכְתְּבִי	אֵת	<i>Thou (f.) wilt write to her.</i>
לָךְ	אֶכְתֹּב	אֲנִי	<i>I will write to thee (m.).</i>
לִי	יִכְתְּבוּ	הֵם	<i>They (m.) will write to me.</i>
לָכֵן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	הֵן	<i>They (f.) will write to you (f.).</i>
לָהֶם	תִּכְתְּבוּ	אֲתָם	<i>Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).</i>
לָהֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	אֲתָן	<i>Ye (f.) will write to them (f.).</i>
לָכֶם	נִכְתֹּב	אֲנַחְנוּ	<i>We will write to you (m.).</i>

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 72. General View of the Strong Verb.
- § 72. R's 1—7, Characteristics of Stems.

Note 1.—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Imv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

Note 2.—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

Note 3.—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) מִשַּׁל *rule*, (2) כָּתַב *write*, (3) לָכַד *capture*.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31—45.
- Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled*; (2) *He will be kept, keep thyself (Nif.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep*; (3) *He was holy, he will be sanctified, sanctify thou (Pi'el and Hif'il), it will be sanctified*; (4) *To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God will not forsake me*; (2) *My mother will write to me*; (3) *The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh*; (4) *The man was called Adam*; (5) *The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי; (2) לֹא הָיָה שְׁנֵיהֶם; (3) תַּעֲזֹב אִשְׁתְּךָ; (4) לֹא תַעֲזֹב הָאִשָּׁה אֶת־אִישָׁהּ; (5) אָדָם אֵין בְּיוֹם עֲשָׂת אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם; טוֹבִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Genesis II 24, 25 from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis II 24, 25 from the unpointed text.*

6. Synopses to be written:—(1) *Of בָּרַל in NI. and HI.*; (2) *of בָּקַשׁ in PI and Pū.*; (3) *of בָּשַׁל in Kāl, PI., Pū. and HI.*; (4) *of זָכַר in Kāl, NI. and HI.*; (5) *of פָּקַד in all seven stems*; (6) *of קָבַד (which has ā in Kāl Impf. and Impv.) in Kāl, NI., PI., Pū., HI., HIṭp.*

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ā to i in the preformatives of the Kāl Impf. (2) The occurrence of an original ā before laryngeals in the preformatives of the Kāl Impf. (3) Wāw Conversive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for *man, woman, his-wife, her-husband*. (5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Changes of the vowel i. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

## LESSON XXX.—REVIEW.

## 1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with שָׁקָה he will compare הִשְׁקָה *he-caused-to-drink*, לְהַשְׁקוֹת *to-cause-to-drink*.]

## 1. VERBS.

קָדַשׁ <sup>3</sup>	עָזַב <sup>24</sup>	נָפַח <sup>7</sup>	מוֹת <sup>17</sup>	חָמַד <sup>1</sup>	אָבַל <sup>16</sup>
שׁוּם <sup>8</sup>	עָלָה <sup>6</sup>	נָפַל <sup>21</sup>	מָטַר <sup>5</sup>	יָדַע <sup>19</sup>	בּוֹא <sup>19</sup>
שָׁבַת <sup>23</sup>	פָּרַד <sup>10</sup>	סָבַב <sup>11</sup>	מָצָא <sup>20</sup>	יָצַר <sup>17</sup>	בּוֹשׁ <sup>25</sup>
שָׁמַר <sup>15</sup>	יָצָה <sup>16</sup>	סָנַר <sup>21</sup>	נָחַ <sup>15</sup>	שָׁן <sup>21</sup>	בָּנָה <sup>22</sup>
שָׁקָה <sup>6</sup>	צָמַח <sup>5</sup>	עָבַד <sup>5</sup>	נָטַע <sup>8</sup>	כָּלָה <sup>1</sup>	דָּבַק <sup>24</sup>
				לָקַח <sup>15</sup>	הִלֵּךְ <sup>14</sup>

## 2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

שִׁיחַ <sup>5</sup>	צָבָא <sup>1</sup>	נָנַר <sup>18</sup>	חַיִּים <sup>7</sup>	אִשָּׁה <sup>22</sup>	אָב <sup>24</sup>
שָׁבִיעִי <sup>2</sup>	צָלַע <sup>21</sup>	נָהַר <sup>10</sup>	טָרַם <sup>5</sup>	בֵּד <sup>18</sup>	יָבֵן <sup>12</sup>
שֵׁהֶם <sup>12</sup>	קָדַם <sup>8</sup>	נִשְׁמָה <sup>7</sup>	הִהוּהוּ <sup>14</sup>	בְּרִלַח <sup>12</sup>	אֵד <sup>6</sup>
שָׁם <sup>8</sup>	קִדְמָה <sup>14</sup>	עֵזָר <sup>18</sup>	לֹא <sup>5</sup>	בִּשְׂר <sup>21</sup>	אֵין <sup>5</sup>
שָׁם <sup>11</sup>	רֹאשׁ <sup>10</sup>	עָפַר <sup>7</sup>	מֵאֲכָל <sup>9</sup>	גֵּן <sup>8</sup>	אִישׁ <sup>23</sup>
תּוֹלָדָה <sup>4</sup>	רַע <sup>9</sup>	עָצָם <sup>23</sup>	מָה <sup>19</sup>	הוּא <sup>11</sup>	אֵם <sup>24</sup>
תִּרְדֵּמָה <sup>21</sup>	שָׁרָה <sup>5</sup>	עָרוֹם <sup>25</sup>	מִלְאָכָה <sup>2</sup>	זֶה <sup>4</sup>	אָף <sup>7</sup>
		פָּעַם <sup>23</sup>	מִרְאָה <sup>9</sup>	זֶהָב <sup>11</sup>	אִרְבֶּעָה <sup>10</sup>

## 2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.

4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

### 3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. Long  $\hat{o}$  =  $\hat{a}$ , § 30. 6.
2. Long  $\hat{o}$  =  $aw$ , § 30. 7.
3. Changes of  $\hat{a}$ ,  $i$ ,  $\hat{u}$ , § 31. 2. 3.
4. Reduction, § 36. 2.  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $N$ . 1—4.
5. Attenuation, § 36. 3.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
6. Simple verb-stem (Kāl), § 58. 1.
7. Formation and force of the Pī'āl stem, § 58. 3.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
8. Formation and force of the Pū'āl stem, § 58. 4.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
9. Formation and force of the Hīṭpā'āl stem, § 58. 7.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
10. Formation and force of Hīf. and Hōf. stems, § 58. 5.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , 6.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
11. Formation and force of the Nīf'āl stem, § 58. 2.  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ .
12. General view of the verb-stems, § 59. R's 1—4.
13. Inflection of Kāl Perf. (active), § 60. R's 1—3.
14. Inflection of Kāl Perf. (stative), § 61. 1—3.
15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 62. 1, 2.
16. Inflection of Kāl Imperfect (active) § 63. R's 1—4.
17. Inflection of Kāl Imperfect (stative), § 64. 1—3.
18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 65. 1—5.
19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 66. 1, 2.
20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 67. 1, 2.
21. The various Participles, § 68. 1—3.
22. General view of the strong verb, § 72. R's 1—7.
23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1—6.
24. Segolate nouns, § 89. 1.

## 4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB.

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., נקטלתן = נקטלתן, נקטלתן, נקטלתן.]

- (1) נקטלתן, (2) תקטלי, (3) קטלנה, (4) נקטלתם, (5) התקטלנה, (6) הקטלת, (7) יקטיל, (8) התקטלנו, (9) הקטלת, (10) אקטיל, (11) הקטלה, (12) קטול, (13) הקטלה, (14) אקטיל, (15) הקטלתם, (16) הקטל, (17) יתקטל, (18) יתקטל, (19) יקטילו, (20) הקטילה, (21) הקטלי, (22) יתקטלנה, (23) הקטלנו, (24) יתקטל, (25) יתקטל, (26) יתקטל, (27) נקטיל, (28) יתקטל, (29) תתקטלו, (30) מקטיל, (31) מקטיל, (32) הקטיל, (33) נקטלה, (34) אקטל, (35) אקטל, (36) נתקטל, (37) נתקטל, (38) יתקטלו, (39) נתקטל, (40) נתקטל, (41) נתקטל, (42) נתקטל, (43) יתקטלנה, (44) יתקטלנה, (45) נקטל, (46) יקטל, (47) נקטל, (48) יתקטלנה, (49) יתקטלו, (50) יתקטלו, (51) נקטלתי, (52) יקטלי, (53) יתקטלתי, (54) נקטלת, (55) יקטלו, (56) יקטילי, (57) יתקטלתן, (58) נקטלו, (59) יקטל, (60) יקטלה, (61) נקטלנו, (62) יתקטלתי, (63) יתקטלתם, (64) יתקטלתי, (65) יתקטלי, (66) יתקטלתי, (67) יתקטלתן, (68) יתקטלי.

## LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 1-2.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מ. (49); (2) בל (108); (3) חַיַּת (128); (4) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (5) מִמֶּנּוּ (255); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) הֵנָּה (189); (8) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) מִמֶּנּוּ (229).

## 2. NOTES.

273. וְהַנָּחָשׁ—*and-the-serpent*: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 90. 1. a.

274. הָיָה—Kāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the ה' laryng. and ה' verb הָיָה *be*; meaning, *he-was*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 82. 1. a.

275. עָרוּם—*cunning*: a passive formation, § 91. 1. c.

276. עָשָׂה—Kāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the ה' laryng. and ה' verb עָשָׂה *make*; meaning, *he-made*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 82. 1. a.

277. אַף—*af—also, even*: an adverb.

278. אָמַר—Kāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the א' verb אָמַר; meaning, *he-said*; cor. form of strong verb, קָטַל, § 77. 2.

279. תֹּאכְלוּ—*ye-shall-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמְרוּ:

- a. ה = *you*, and with the affix ה (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. m.
- b. The א, as in וַיֹּאמְרוּ, loses its force, and preform. has ה, § 79. 1.
- c. The ך under ה is for ך or ך, §§ 79. 2; 63. R. 3.

280. וַתֹּאמֶר—*wāt-tō'-mēr—and-she-said*:

- a. On the form of Wāw Conversive with Impf. see § 70. 2. a.
- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 70. 3. a. (3).
- c. On the vowel after ה (ō), and the vowel under מ (ē), § 79. 1, 2.
- d. Kāl Impf. 3 f. sg. of the א' verb אָמַר *say*; meaning, *she-will-say*; corresponding form of the strong verb, תִּקְטֹל.

281. נֹאכְלוּ—*nō'-xēl—we-may-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמְרוּ:

- a. ה, as in נִעְשָׂה (130), is connected with אֲנַחְנוּ.
- b. א loses its force, and the preformative has ה, § 79. 1, 2.
- c. Kāl Impf. 1 pl. com., of the א' verb אָכַל; meaning, *we may-eat*; corresponding form of strong verb נִקְטֹל, § 63. 10.



## 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הָיָה	תֹּאמְרוּ	וַיֹּאמֶר
וַתֹּאמֶר	עָשָׂה	תֹּאמְרוּ	וַתֹּאמֶר
נֹאכַל	בָּרָא	עֲזַבְתֶּם	וַיִּקְרָא
תֹּאמְרוּ	קָרָא	בְּתוֹךְ-תֵּן	וַיְבַדֵּל

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs אִי, the א, in Kāl Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ō.

124. In verbs לִיָּה, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs לִיָּא, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate = of the root form (cf. קָטַל) is rounded in the open syllable to ו,.

125. The prefix הַ with the affix ך indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Mēqāḡ is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Mākḡāf, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Wāw Conversive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a closed syllable.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 70. 1. a. b,          | Use of Impf. and Perf. with Wāw Conv. |
| 2. § 70. 2. a. b,          | The form of the Conjunction.          |
| 3. § 70. 3. a. b,          | The verbal form employed.             |
| 1, 2,                      |                                       |
| 4. § 70. 3. R. and Note.   | Special cases.                        |
| 5. § 73. 1—3. R. and Note. | Laryngeal Verbs.                      |
| 6. § 84. 1, 2,             | Bi-literal Verbs.                     |

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1—2.

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—COMPARISON.

וְהִנָּחֵשׁ תִּהְיֶה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה—*And the serpent was cunning from every (= more cunning than any) beast of the field.*

Principle 6.—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep. מִן.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sun is larger than (Heb., great from) the moon;* (2) *The man is better than the woman;* (3) *The woman is better than the man;* (4) *We may eat of all good fruit;* (5) *She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden;* (6) *We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created the heavens, and made the luminaries;* (2) *He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day;* (3) *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it;* (4) *The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת; (2) שָׁבַת וַיִּקְדָּשׁ; (3) הִלַּכְתִּי וְאִשְׁבַּת; (4) וְאָמַר וַיַּעֲלֶה; (5) תִּשְׁבֹּת וַיִּפְרֹד וְהָיָה לְאֶרְבָּעָה; (6) וְאִמְרַת וַיִּפְרוּ וּמָלְאוּ; (7) רָאשִׁים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 1—2.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis III. 1, 2. from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:<sup>1</sup>—The forms שָׁרָצוּ (1:21), יִסְנְרוּ (2:21), יִתְּנוּ (1:17), יִקְרְאוּ (2:23), יִבְדְּלוּ (1:4), יִקְדִּישׁוּ (2:3).

### 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Wāw Conversive with the Impf. (2) Wāw Conversive with the Perfect. (3) First radical of verbs פִּינְ. (4) Hif'il Impf. with Wāw Conversive. (5) The ה־ of לִיה־ Impf's with Wāw Conversive. (6) Change of accent with Wāw Conversive. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) The use of Méqēṣ before Mākḵēf.

## LESSON XXXII. GENESIS III. 3-5.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מוֹת (231); (2) תִּמְתֵּן (284); (3) מִמְּנוּ (229); (4) וְרָע (199); (5) הוּא (Principle 5).

### 2. NOTES.

282. תִּגְעוּ—*ig-g'u—ye-shall-touch*, for תִּגְעוּ:

a. ת, with י, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.

b. ג, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 78. 2. a.

c. A new disjunctive accent called Tifḥā; §§ 22. 10; 24. 6.

d. Kāl Impf. 2 m. pl. of the פִּינְ and לִי laryng. verb נָגַע *touch*; meaning, *ye-shall-touch*; corresponding form of strong verb, תִּקְטְלוּ.

<sup>1</sup>The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל; this order is to be followed rigidly.

<sup>2</sup>These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

283. תִּנְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן—The D. l. in בּ and פֶּ, § 12. 3.

284. תִּמָּוֶתוּ—t-mû-θûn—*ye-shall-die*; cf. תִּנְעוּ :

- a. תִּ, with ך (ך) archaic § 63. R. 3). indicates impf. 2 m. pl.
- b. The root is מוּת *die*; ף is defective for ך, § 6. 4. N. 2,

285. יָדַע—yô-dê(â)—*knowing*, = *knows*; cf. יָדַע :

- a. Kāl act. part. sg. masc. of the יָדַע and לָדַע laryngeal verb יָדַע, *know* meaning, *knowing*; corresponding form, קָטַל.
- b. The ן under י is Pāṭāḥ-furtive, §§ 76. 1. c. (3).

286. אֲכַלְכֶּם—'xôl-xēm—*your-eating*; cf. אֲכַלְכֶּם :

- a. The ן under כ is ô deflected from original û, § 71. 3. a. (1)
- b. Kāl Inf. const., with pronominal suffix כֶּם.

287. וּנִפְקְחוּ—*and-will-be-opened*:

- a. The ך is Wāw Conversive with the Perfect, § 70. 2. b.
- b. The ך is the characteristic of the Nif'al, § 59. 2.
- c. Nif'al Perf. 3 c. plur. of the לָדַע laryng. verb פָּקַח *open*; meaning, *they-were-opened*; corresponding form, נִקְטְלוּ.

288. עֵינֶיךָ—'e-nê-xēm—*your eyes*:

- a. Eye עֵין [two] eyes עֵינִים; [two] eyes-of עֵינֶיךָ, § 107. 6.
- b. The grave suffix כֶּם, always accented, § 51. 1. a.

289. וְהָיִיתָם—wîh-yî-θēm—*and-ye-shall-be*:

- a. ך, so written before a consonant with š-wā, is Wāw Conversive.
- b. תָּם is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.
- c. First radical ה, second י, third י; ן under ה silent.

290. כְּאֱלֹהִים—kê-lô-ḥîm—*like-God*:

- a. For כְּאֱלֹהִים according to § 47. 3; but כ is weak and loses its consonantal force, and š-wā disappears with it. The vowel under כ then becomes ן in compensation for the quiescent כ. § 47. R. 1.

291. יָדְעוּ—yô-d'e—*knowers-of*; cf. יָדַע (285):

- a. The m. plur. const. of יָדַע; note the ending יָ.

## 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

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עֵינַיִם	יְהִיָּה	נִפְקָחוּ	לֵאמֹר	יֹאכֵל	יָתֵן
עֵינֵיכֶם	וְהִיָּתָם	נִקְטָל	בְּאֱלֹהִים	תֹּאכַל	תִּתֵּן

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## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

128. The ending 'ֹּ is the construct ending of *dual* as well as of plural nouns.

129. The letter ה, of הִיָּה *be*, always takes simple (silent) š-wā, unless it is initial.

130. The Nif'al Perfect and Participle have the prefix נ, .

131. When a consonant is elided after a short vowel, that vowel is strengthened in compensation and becomes unchangeable.

132. Any 3 *masc.* sg. verbal form, of the Imperfect may be made 3 *fem.* sg. by change of י to ם .

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 74. Tabular view, Inflection of עָטַל in Kāl, Nif'al and Hif'il stems.
2. § 74. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the laryngeal.
3. § 74. 2. *a, b*, Preference of laryngeals for *a*-class vowels.
4. § 74. 3. *a—d*, Preference of laryngeals for comp'd š-wā.
5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (*to be read*).

**Note 1.**—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 74. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the Kāl, Nif'al and Hif'il stems, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of פ' laryng. verbs use for practice (1) עמד stand, (2) עבר serve, (3) חזק be strong.

#### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61-76.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 3—5.

#### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

יָדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי יֵדַע אֱלֹהִים—For God (is) knowing=For God knows.

בַּיּוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם—In the day of your eating from it, THEN will be opened your eyes.

Principle 7.—The participle is often used for the present tense.

Principle 8.—The conjunction וְ is frequently used "to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates."

#### 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She caused to serve*; (2) *He will be strong*; (3) *She was served*; (4) *I caused to stand*; (5) *They will cause to stand*; (6) *Thou (f.) wilt be served*; (7) *It will be said*; (8) *She will abandon*; (9) *Ye (m.) did abandon*; (10) *I shall be served*; (11) *Be thou served*; (12) *To be abandoned*; (13) *We shall serve*; (14) *Ye (m.) shall stand*; (15) *Be strong*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Serving thou shalt serve God*; (2) *And the man saw the good fruit*; (3) *And the woman saw that the fruit was good*; (4) *Their eyes were opened*; (5) *In the day of your ruling the earth*; (6) *The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לָקַחְהָ הָאִשָּׁה אֶת־הַפֶּרִי; (2) מִי יָתֵן אֶת־הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה לָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת; (3) הָאִישׁ יֵאָכֵל אֶת־הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה; (4) וְהָאִשָּׁה תִּתֵּן לָאִישׁ; (5) אֱלֹהִים אָמַר יִהְיֶה־אֹר.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 3—5.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis III. 3-5, from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:—The forms **תָּרָאָה**, **יָעִלָּה**, **יָעִנְבָּה**, **עֲשֹׂת**, **אֲעֲשֶׂה**, **נַעֲשֶׂה**, **עֲבֹד**.

### 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) **ח** with **־**. (4) *And-he-saw, and-she-saw.* (5) Formation of feminine nouns. (6) Synopsis in Hif. of **עָבַד**. (7) The **א** of verbs **פִּיֵּא**. (8) The vowel of the Preformative in Kāl Impf. of verbs **פִּיֵּא**. (9) The stem-vowel of verbs **פִּיֵּא** in the Kāl Impf.

## LESSON XXXIII. GENESIS III. 6-8.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **הָיָה** (274); (2) **תָּנַעַן** (282); (3) **וַיִּהְיֶה** (269); (4) **וַיַּעַשׂ** (87); (5) **וַיַּבְרֶךְ** (114); (6) **יָעִלָּה** (179); (7) **נִשְׁמַת** (186).

### 2. NOTES.

292. **וַתִּרְאֵהָ**—*wät-tē'-rē'*—*and-(she)-saw*; cf. **וַיִּרְאֵהוּ** *and-(he)-saw*:  
 a. Full form **תָּרָאָה** (cf. **וַיִּרְאֵהוּ**), but **הָ** never stands with Wāw conversive (§ 82. 5. b.); **־**—standing under the tone, becomes **־־** (§ 82. 5. b. (4)); and a helping **־** is inserted after **ר** (§ 29. 4. b.)
293. **תַּאֲוָה**—(a) *delight*: a noun formed by prefix **ת**, § 98.
294. **לְעֵינַיִם**—*to-the-[two]-eyes*: §§ 45. R. 3; 106. 5. a.
295. **נִחְמַד**—*nēh-mād*—*desirable*:  
 a. Nif. part. of the **פִּי** laryng. verb **חָמַד** *desire*; meaning, *desired*

or *desirable*; corresponding form **נִקְטָל**, but the **־** has become **־** before **ן**, § 74. 2. *b*.

*b*. The strong laryngeal **ן** has simple (silent) *šwā*, § 74. 3. *b*.

296. **לְהַשְׁכִּיל**—*l'hās-kil—to-make-wise*:

*a*. Hif. Inf. const. of **שָׁכַל** *be wise*; corresponding form **הַקְטִיל**.

*b*. Synopsis: **מִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל, יִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל**; —note the **־** under preformative, except in Perfect.

297. **מִפְרִיו**—*from-its-fruit*: (1) **מִן**, (2) **פָּרִי**, (3) **וְ**.

298. **וַתֵּן**—*and-she-gave: feminine of וָתֵן* (94).

299. **עִמָּה**—*im-māh—with-her*; preposition **עִם**:

*a* **הָ**, arising from **הָ**, is *āh*, not *āh*.

300. **וַתִּפְקְחוּהָ**—*and-(they, f.)-were-opened*; cf. **יָקוּן**:

*a*. Nif'al (note D. f. *in* and **־** under **פ**), Impf. 3 fem. (**נָה**) plur. of the 'l laryngeal root **פָּקַח**; corresponding form **תִּקְטְלֶנָּה**.

301. **עֵינָיו**—*ē-nē-eyes-of*; cf. **עֵינֵיכֶם** (288), **עֵינִים** (294).

302. **וַיָּדְעוּ**—*wāy-yē-d'u—and-they-knew*:

*a*. Kāl Impf. 3 m. plur. of the **פ''ן** and 'l laryng. verb **יָדַע** *know*.

*b*. Corresponding form, **יָקְטְלוּ**; the first radical **ן**, being weak, drops out, and **־** now standing in an open syl., becomes **־**, § 80. 2. *a*. (1).

*c*. Méšēḡ with long vowel before vocal *šwā* pretonic, § 18. 2.

303. **עֵרֻמִּים**—*ērūm-mīm-naked*: irregular plural of **עֵרֹם**.

304. **הֵם**—*hēm-they (m.)*: cf. the other form **הֵמָּה**, pron. suf. **הֵם**.

305. **וַיִּתְּפוּ**—*wāy-yīṭ-p'rū-and-they-sewed*:

*a*. Kāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of **תָּפַר** *sew*; cor. form, **יָקְטְלוּ**; 3 m. sg. **יִתְּפֹר**.

*b*. Synopsis: **תָּפַר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר**.

306. **עֵלָה**—*lē(h)-leaf-of: abs. sg.* **עֵלָה**.

307. **תֵּאֲנָה**—*ṭ'ē-nā(h)-fig-tree*: note the *Zākēf-kāṭōn*.



308. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ—wāy-yā'-śū—and-they-made; cf. וַיַּעַשׂ and-he-made.

309. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ—and-they-heard; cf. יִתְפָּרוּ (305).

310. קוֹל—kōl—voice; cf. כָּל (kōl) all.

311. מִתְהַלֵּךְ—walking: Hīṭpā'el participle of הָלַךְ walk.

312. וַיִּתְחַבֵּא—and-(he)-hid-himself; cf. מִתְהַלֵּךְ.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִתְפָּרוּ	יִדְעוּ	יִשְׁמְעוּ
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### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. Of two š-was in the middle of a word the first is silent, the second is vocalized.

134. Where a closed syllable would have I, an open syllable has š.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 74. Tabular View, Synopses of עָטַל in Pī'el, Pū'āl, Hīṭpā'el, and Hōfāl.
2. § 74. 2. a—b. Preference of the laryngeal for ä.
3. § 74. 3. a—d. Preference of the laryng. for comp'd š-wā.
4. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be read).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 74. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In this study of 'פ laryng. verbs, use for practice (1) חָמַד *desire*, (2) עָזַב *forsake*, (3) עָלַם *conceal*, (4) הָפַךְ *turn*.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77—84.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 6—8.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will desire*; (2) *He was caused to turn*; (3) *She was abandoned* (Pū'āl עֲזַב); (4) *She will conceal herself* (Hīṭp.); (5) *They will be caused to stand*; (6) *We shall be forsaken* (Nif.); (7) *Thou (f.) wilt be desired* (Nif.); (8) *She will be caused to turn*; (9) *Be thou (f.) desirable* (Nif.); (10) *Cause ye (m.) to forsake*; (11) *Be ye (m.) caused to forsake*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The woman saw that the fruit was good and she desired it*; (2) *She took the fruit and gave it to the man*; (3) *I caused the man to serve God*; (4) *The man was forsaken in the garden*; (5) *The woman turned herself and saw the man who was standing under the tree*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לִקְחָהּ הָאִשָּׁה מִפָּרִי יְעֹזֵב הָאִישׁ אָבִיו; (2) הָעֵץ וְהָרֶא כִּי טוֹב וְהָאָכַל מִמֶּנּוּ; (3) וְיָתֵן אֶת הָאִישׁ לְעַבֵּד אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים; (4) וְאָמַר וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ; (5) נִחְמַד הַפָּרִי לְהַשְׂכִּיל; (6) וְהִתְחַבֵּא הָאִשָּׁה וְתַעֲשׂ לָהּ חֲגוּרָה.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 6—8.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis III. 6—8.*

6. To be written out:—*Synopses of עָמַד and חָמַד in all stems.*

7. To be described:—The forms וְהָרֶא, יַעֲזֹב, נִחְמַד, יְהַפֵּךְ, יַחְמֹד.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The peculiarities of laryngeals as seen in verbs פ laryng. (2) The meanings of Nif'al and Hīṭpā'el stems. (3) The two ways of vocalizing Imperfect Kāl in פ laryng. verbs. (4) The differing grades of strength in the various laryngeals. (5) Compensation for the failure to double a laryngeal. (6) The common element in the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct.

## LESSON XXXIV. GENESIS III. 9-11.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) שָׁנִידִים (88,270); (2) רֶחַח (15); (3) אֲשֶׁתּוֹ (268); (4) פָּנָי (13);  
 (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הֶזֶן (189); (7) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (8) אָדָם (131).

## 2. NOTES.

313. אֵיכָה—'āy-yē'k-kā(h)—*where-(art)-thou?*:

a. אֵי *where*, with union syllable ךְּ, § 71. 2. c. (3).

b. כָּה, a fuller writing for ךְּ, the pronominal suffix.

314. שָׁמַעְתִּי—I *heard*; corresponding form קָטַלְתִּי; cf. נָתַתִּי.

315. וַיֵּאֶרָא—wā-'i-rā'—*and-I-was-afraid*:

a. ךְּ, the Wāw Convers., before a laryngeal, loses D. f. and becomes ךְּ.

b. אֵי indicates the first person *I*; the root is יָרָא *be-afraid*.

c. The accent T'vir (,) and that under שָׁמַעְתִּי, Tifhā (,) are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.

316. וַיִּתְּכָהּ—wā-'ē-hā-vē'—*and-I-hid-myself*:

a. On ךְּ and אֵי see preceding note (315. a).

b. Nif'al Impf. 1 c. sg. of the 'פ' laryng. and לֵי' verb תָּכַח *hide*.

c. D. f. rejected from ךְּ, and preceding vowel lowered, § 74. 1.

317. הִגִּיד—(he) *made-known*; cf. יָטַע, הִמְטִיר:

a. Hif'il (הִ) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the פִּ"ץ verb נָגַד *make known*.

b. Cor. form, הִקְטִיל; *Synopsis*, הִגִּיד, יָגִיד, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיד, הִגִּיד, הִגִּיד; the D. f. in ךְּ is for the assimilated ךְּ, § 78. 2. b.

318. לְ—preposition לְ, with suffix ךְּ, § 51. 3.

319. אֵתָה—pausal for אֵתָה, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.

320. הִמֵּן—h'mīn—*I-from*, §§ 46. 1; 48.

321. צִוִּיתִּיךָ—šw-wi-ŋi-xā—I *commanded-thee*; cf. וַיִּצַּו:

a. Pf'el Perf. 1 sg. of the לֵי' verb צָוָה *command*, § 82.

b. Cor. form, קִטְלִיתִי; but instead of לֶ, we have י = i; § 82.

3. b.

c. הִי = I; הָ = thee; D. f. in הָ, characteristic of PT'āl.

322. לֹבֶלְתִּי—to-not: prep. ל, and בִּלְתִּי, the neg. used with Inf's.

323. אָכַל—'xöl+—(to)-eat: Kāl Inf. const. before Mākḳēf, § 17. 2.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וְאִירָא	שְׁמַעְתִּי בְּנִי	יְתַחַבָּא
וְאִחְבָּא	וְאִירָא כִּי	אִחְבָּא

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

135. הָ, before the *first* person (א), becomes הָ.

136. A dāḡ. l. in an initial spirant will stand even when the preceding word closes with a vowel, if that word carries a disjunctive accent.

137. The Hiṣpā'el is generally reflexive; the Nifāl was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 75. Tabular View, Synopses of קָאֵל in Kāl, Nifāl, Hif'āl, and Höfāl stems.
- § 75. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the laryngeal.
- § 75.2. a-c, Preference of the laryngeal for ā.
- § 75. 3, Preference of the laryngeal for comp'd š-wā.
- § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be read).

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 9—11.

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם—*God created the heavens.*

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים—*And God blessed them.*

אֶת־קוֹלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן—*Thy voice I heard in the garden.*

**Principle 9.**—The object of the verb generally stands *after* both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands *between* the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized, it stands *before* both predicate and subject.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will redeem*; (2) *Redeem thou (f.)*; (3) *They (m.) will redeem*; (4) *Thou (f.) will be redeemed*; (5) *We were redeemed*; (6) *I shall cause to redeem*; (7) *They caused to redeem*; (8) *He was caused to redeem*; (9) *Being caused to redeem*; (10) *To cause to redeem*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens*; (2) *Let us make for ourselves large girdles*; (3) *They will hide themselves (Nif. or Hithp.) in the garden*; (4) *This is the day in which God spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden*; (5) *God will redeem the man and his seed*; (6) *The man will be redeemed in that day*.

1. To be translated into English:—(1) נִשְׁמַע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים בְּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי; (2) מִי הִתְחַבֵּא מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים; (3) עַל־הָאָרֶץ; (4) הַשָּׁמַיִם; (5) נִחְמְדָה הָאָרֶץ; (6) בְּכִלְהָאָרֶץ הַמִּשְׁלָל הָאָדָם; (7) בְּעֵינֵי כָל־הַבְּשָׂר.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III., 9—11.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Genesis III., 9—11 from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis in Kāl, Nif. Hif. and Hōf. of **נָאֵל** and **שָׁחַת**.

7. To be described:—**יִבְחַר**, **נִאֲלִי**, **נִנְאֲלֶתֶם**, **הִנְאִילָה**, **יִנְאֲלוּ**.

#### 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Wāw Conversive before **א**. (2) Cases of Nif. and Hif. stems in Gen. III. 7—11; (3) Synopses of the strong verb **קָטַל**; (4) The personal pronoun; (5) The inseparable prepositions; (6) Wāw Conversive with Perfect and Imperfect; (7) Synopses of **ע** laryng. verb in Kāl, Nif. Hif. and Hōf. stems.

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3









Psycholale nouns. all 3 classes.

singular, silent *sua*

plural, vocal *sua*

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